

Would End in 1990

House Weakens Windfall Oil Profit Tax

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The House of Representatives sharply weakened the windfall oil profits tax bill yesterday before passing it and sending it to the Senate.

The House, 236-183, adopted a substitute to lower the windfall tax rate from 70 percent to 60 percent and to end the tax on oil production entirely in 1990.

The House Ways and Means Committee had toughened President Carter's recommended tax significantly before bringing the measure to the floor. It had raised the tax rate from Mr. Carter's pro-

posed 50 percent to 70 percent and made more of the tax permanent.

Voting for the substitute were 90 Democrats and 146 Republicans.

Backers of the substitute, including the principal sponsors, Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., and Rep. Hanson Moore, R-La., argued that it would lead to twice as great an increase in domestic oil production as the committee version.

\$23.3 Billion

Rep. Jones and Rep. Moore also claimed that their substitute was tougher than Mr. Carter's bill, saying that it would take in an estimated

\$23.3 billion over the next five years, compared to \$21.2 billion. The Ways and Means measure would have raised an estimated \$28 billion through 1984.

But a key element of the administration's proposed windfall profits tax was what has come to be called the "OPEC tax." This would have imposed the tax on newly discovered oil and "stripper" wells oil as its price rises, with OPEC prices, above \$16 a barrel plus a quarterly inflation adjustment.

The administration wanted a permanent "OPEC tax." Under the House-passed bill, however, it would end in 1990. The tax burden of oil companies after that would be billions of dollars less a year than under the administration plan. In many ways, the bill the House approved follows the lines suggested by Mobil Oil Corp. a few weeks ago. Mobil recommended focusing the tax on oil now being produced but exempting newly discovered oil and oil from so-called "stripper" wells which produce fewer than 10 barrels a day.

President Carter proposed the tax last April as part of his plan to remove controls on prices of all domestically produced oil by September, 1981. As selling prices rise to world market levels, part of the resulting windfall would be captured by government.

Funds for Research

The proceeds of the tax are supposed to go into an energy trust fund to finance energy research and development and some research to the poor. However, legislation creating the fund and setting its spending targets will be considered later.

The Jones-Moore substitute also weakened the windfall taxes on production from marginal wells and from wells using expensive recovery techniques, such as injecting steam to drive out the oil.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called the substitute a major change that would mean billions more for the oil companies.

Besides the tax on newly discovered and stripper oil, the bill would tax the difference between actual selling prices and what the controlled price of oil would have been.

The tax on lower-tier oil — oil found since 1973 — would begin to be phased out in 1985, ending in 1990.

—JOHN M. BERRY

Unofficial but Legal

N.Y. Spot Oil Market: Outside Controls

By John T. McQuiston

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT) — The gasoline now being sold at a number of New York-area service stations for prices of \$1.60 a gallon is not legal oil.

It is supplied from tankers and barges loaded with thousands of gallons of petroleum products that are sold free of government controls by word of mouth through a worldwide network to any buyer willing to pay the going price.

This spot market in refined fuel, in which current tight supplies have pushed prices to record levels, is separate from the domestic oil market in the United States, where pricing and distribution are done within a system of federal controls.

Almost by definition, prices on the spot market must be regulated, much as the price of wheat on the commodities exchange, for example, is left free to move up or down in response to supply and demand.

The gasoline, which could be refined in Canada, South America, Africa or somewhere in the Middle East, is shipped into New York Harbor, is sold either by direct contact with the owner or his agent or through a broker.

Elusive Network

The brokers are reluctant to discuss the spot market and be identified for fear of jeopardizing their contacts within the market, an elusive network through which multimillion-dollar deals are made during transatlantic telephone conversations on the strength of a broker's word and reputation.

Brokers are one step of the chain from tanker to pump on which no federal or state tax is collected. However, the brokers do charge for their services, a little under a penny a gallon.

In addition, some of the spot-market business is handled by traders, who buy and sell for their own accounts, assuming large risks in the process. In the last few months, most have been profiting handsomely.

One of those benefiting from the spot market recently was Antonio Mazzara, who operates a Getty service station in Smithtown, N.Y., that ran out of gasoline on June 16.

He said that the Getty company told him he had used up his monthly allocation and would get no more deliveries this month.

"I wanted to stay in business, so I bought a shipment from an independent supplier for \$1.28 a gallon," he said, "and I'm selling it all I run out." After adding state and federal excise taxes and his own profit margin, his pump price was \$1.50.

Prices Fluctuate

Mr. Mazzara had purchased the gasoline from Capable Utilities of Medford, N.Y. Capable Utilities is a regular customer of Northville Industries of Melville, N.Y., which purchased the gasoline on the spot market.

A spokesman for Northville said that he did not know what price Capable Utilities had paid North-

ville for the unleaded gasoline that Mr. Mazzara bought. She said Northville's unleaded-gasoline price was different on any given day.

Northville's price for unleaded gasoline, 97.17 for unleaded, and \$1.12 for unleaded premium. On top of that, Northville collected state and federal excise taxes totaling 12 cents a gallon.

On the spot market yesterday, regular gasoline fell to 93 cents a gallon while "three weeks ago some unleaded regular was going as high as \$1.27 on the spot market," said Vincent Sgro, editor of *The Oil Buyers' Guide*, an industry newsletter.

Mr. Sgro said that although only about 8 percent of the oil produced in the world is traded on the spot market, it acts as a barometer for the rest of the market, reacting quickly to changing conditions.

Mr. Sgro said that he thought that a gallon of unleaded gasoline purchased now through a broker or by word of mouth for around \$1 a gallon was a bargain, and that the price could easily reach \$1.60 by the time it got to the pump because of federal and state taxes, transportation costs, and other handling fees.

Northville said it had been forced to deal in the spot market because federal regulations limited its ability to get supplies from the domestic market. "We don't have any domestic supplies," the Northville spokesman said, "yet we are mandated by the government to sell to our base, or regular, customers the same amount we sold them a year ago."

Only recently has business been good for the spot-market brokers in New York Harbor, according to Joan Showstead, managing editor of *Platts' Oilgram*, which is circulated worldwide and provides daily price reports on petroleum products.

During the last year, she said, there had not been much activity here because prices for gasoline had been higher in Europe, where it has been selling at pump prices of more than \$2 a gallon.

"It's a balancing act, and if the prices are right, buyers will go to foreign sources to buy," she said.

"It's all perfectly legal," Mr. Sgro said, "because an overseas independent refinery is free to charge whatever he can get."

He is not guided by federal regulations and is not shipping in a domestic refinery, he said. "As a result, the Department of Energy has no control over his prices."

Those retailers selling spot-market oil remain subject to federal retail profit-margin regulations, but not the federal price ceilings.

French Police Expel Socialists After Illegal Radio Broadcast

PARIS, June 29 (IHT) — Police raided a makeshift radio station operated by members of the French Socialist Party last night, using tear gas to drive party leaders from the Paris building housing the station.

In a recorded message broadcast before the raid, party leader Francois Mitterrand, who was not present, denounced what he said was political exploitation by the government of the country's state-controlled radio and television.

The party's Paris federation had made known in advance that it would broadcast for an hour last night despite the state monopoly. A police helicopter located the broadcasting site, and officials jamming cut off the program after seven minutes. Police arrived soon after and tore down the front door.

Several Socialist members of Parliament were roughed up while being expelled from the building in the central Cite Malesherbes. The Socialist, Communist and Left Radical parties all issued statements protesting against the police action.

Today the Socialist Party called a protest demonstration for Tuesday. A party spokesman called the raid "a scandalous attack on freedom, showing to what extent democracy is in danger in France." He charged that the raid was the first against premises of a democratic political party here since the pro-Nazi Vichy regime of World War II.

Commenting in an editorial today, the conservative *Le Figaro* recalled that defense of the state's broadcasting monopoly was standing Socialist policy. The daily *Le Monde* warned against "creeping fascism."



Sandinista guerrillas pose aboard a jeep they captured from the Nicaragua National Guard Thursday.

Sandinistas Driven From Managua Slums

(Continued from Page 1)

blance of normalcy with a number of gas stations opening, makeshift markets springing up, and little shooting heard in the city center. However, a curfew remained in effect.

The United States kept up diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the four-week civil war, but no progress was evident.

The new U.S. ambassador, Lawrence Pezzullo, presented Gen.

Somoza with a note from President Carter urging him to resign, diplomatic sources said, so that he could be replaced with a broadly based, interim government "to lead a transition to democracy."

The State Department today denied that Mr. Carter had written Gen. Somoza. "Neither President Carter nor any other U.S. government official has sent a letter to President Somoza," it said.

Within hours of flying here from

talks with U.S. officials in Panama, Mr. Pezzullo had a private meeting with Gen. Somoza in which the president expressed his willingness to resign on condition that the guerrilla and the Liberal Party be respected and be given some role in a transitional government. Mr. Pezzullo has instructions not to present his credentials to the regime.

But the United States repeated that Gen. Somoza's departure has to be unconditional.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, a member of the Sandinista provisional government, Sergio Ramirez, said junta leaders had met in Panama Wednesday with the U.S. State Department and Latin American ambassadors, William Bowdler, and the U.S. ambassador to Panama, Anshler Moss.

Skeptical Junta

Mr. Ramirez said Mr. Bowdler told skeptical junta members that Gen. Somoza was close to resignation and the Sandinista leaders replied they opposed the U.S. mediation effort, sensing military victory was near.

Opposition sources said that Gen. Somoza has told U.S. officials that he is willing to step down, although he has laid down conditions which seem unlikely to be accepted by the opposition.

U.S. officials are trying to persuade moderate opposition groups to accept the president's terms in the apparent hope of reducing the influence of the Sandinista guerrillas over any successor government.

"We've been told that Somoza's resignation is only days away," an opposition leader said, "but the Americans are trying to use Somoza's head to strengthen the far right."

While the Shah of Iran was not much liked here, his vast military establishment was seen as a counterweight to Iraq, which since 1961 has made periodic claims on Kuwait and two of its offshore islands. The last border incident with Iraq occurred in September, 1976.

Prevailing View

The prevailing Kuwaiti view, while not losing sight of past Iraqi claims, is that Baghdad has in effect become more "moderate" as it has come out of its isolation from the rest of the Arab world in attempting to lead the opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

As a longtime and generous supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Kuwait shares the belief of other Arab nations that the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty does not contain a solution to the Palestinian question, and therefore it does not feel uncomfortable with much of the opposition to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Kuwaiti leaders have avoided attacking Mr. Sadat personally, they were upset when the Egyptian, making a pun in Arabic, called their Emir "red Jaber," implying he was a Communist.

The Kuwaitis have no interest in seeing the Sadat government toppled and reportedly have not yet withdrawn some \$1 billion from Egyptian banks. But some Kuwaitis fear that in the long run the Egyptian-Israeli treaty could be turned into a powerful military alliance aimed at vulnerable, oil-producing countries.

Times, Printers Make Progress On U.K. Dispute

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters)

Leaders of the printers' union and management at the Times, closed for seven months by an industrial dispute, today announced a breakthrough in negotiations and said they hoped it would lead to publication soon.

The National Graphical Association and the Times said that they had agreed to defer negotiations on the introduction of new print technology, which brought the closure, and concentrate on getting the newspaper back on the streets.

The breakthrough occurred after the newspaper's Canadian chairman, Lord Thomson, personally entered the negotiations at a meeting today with union leader Les Dixon. Less than a week ago the NGA said that it saw no prospect of Britain's oldest national daily ever resuming publication.

Under Sabah Dynasty Rule

Kuwait Seen as Microcosm Of Tensions in Middle East

By James M. Markham

KUWAIT (NYT) — This oil-producing, tax-free welfare state appears to have absorbed the shock of the revolution in neighboring Iran, but it is keeping a wary eye on the shaky Gulf region and the constant effect on its own politics of the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

"We have had the Egyptian revolution, the Iraqi revolution and now the Iranian revolution," said a leading member of the Sabah dynasty, which has ruled Kuwait since 1756. "We are used to this."

But several months ago, with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi driven from his throne and Iran in chaos, many Kuwaitis had a bad case of the jitters, as evidenced by the large sums of money that were transferred out of the country. Resident Iranian workers demonstrated, Khomenei's upheaval was going to spread to their small country.

The anxieties arose from the fact that the Kuwaitis are a minority in their own land because Palestinians, Iraqis, Egyptians, Yemenis, Omanis, Pakistanis, Indians, Syrians, Lebanese and others have flocked here to make their fortunes and take advantage of largely free schooling and hospital care. The last census, in 1975, showed Kuwaitis were 47 percent of the population of about a million.

With the nationalities living here something of a mirror of the Arab world, Kuwait has in the past reflected the region's tensions. At the height of the Lebanese civil war in August, 1976, the government dissolved the outspoken National Assembly, ending 14 years of parliamentary experimentation. The government also cracked down on the press, which, with many Palestinians in its ranks, had become bitterly critical of the Syrian Army's action against Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

One of the government's first reactions to the Iranian revolution was to the Iranian revolution.

Spain Bombs Hit Resorts

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Press with an ETA statement warned that more bombs would go off unless the Spanish government met Basque guerrilla demands to transfer 100 ETA suspects from Soria prison north of Madrid to the Basque region. The government has refused similar demands in the past.

The communists asserted ETA's responsibility for bombings at Torremolinos and Fuengirola on the Costa del Sol earlier in the week. It said that the Spanish government would be responsible "for the great economic loss that would result from this armed campaign" against tourism, Spain's leading industry with \$4.9 billion in revenue last year.

The warnings to foreigners came at the start of the high tourist season, as travelers began streaming southward for northern Europe's annual July migration to the sun. The government has already reported 11.7 million tourists in the first four months of the year, up from 7.4 million in the same period last year.

Scotland Yard began an investigation. London officials said that they had no knowledge of Basque separatists operating there, but Basque sources in Bilbao reported that two Spaniards suspected of being ETA members were expelled from Britain to France earlier this week. ETA sources have reported contacts with the Irish Republican Army.

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Refugees Go Ashore

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ges were picked up in the South China Sea from several sinking boats, but he was unable to produce his logbook or explain why it took more than 20 days to make the normal four-day trip from Singapore to Hong Kong.

On Wednesday, about 100 refugees out of 12,000 the Katikaf detention camp here stood police in protest against their living conditions. The camp is run by the prison department because it has not yet been taken over by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In Bali, Indonesia, several foreign ministers gathered for a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations welcomed a U.S. plan, announced yesterday, to double the number of Indonesian refugees accepted by the United States. But there was a strong dissent. "Double the intake, double the output," said Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam. He called the U.S. plan "not helpful."

Mr. Rajaratnam has been saying that pledges of more acceptances would only bring more refugees from Vietnam to the doorsteps of the five ASEAN countries.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja called the U.S. plan "very welcome." The foreign secretary of the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, said: "It is a good thing. It will encourage other nations to help." Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharajangkun echoed his colleagues, but added: "It does not solve the problem. . . . You have to get at the core of the problem, which is Hanoi."

Sentence of 15 Years

In Lufthansa Robbery

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI)

Louis Werner, a former Lufthansa cargo agent, was sentenced to 15 years in prison and fined \$25,000 today for masterminding the largest cash robbery in U.S. history, in which \$6 million was taken last December from the airline's Kennedy Airport terminal.

Werner, 46, stood silently before U.S. District Court Judge Mark Costantino as the sentence was imposed, then pleaded not guilty once again as the judge invited him to speak. "I saw four men who came in here and I heard them admit that they had planned the robbery and they walked out of here and I don't understand why I am convicted," Werner said, referring to four accomplices who agreed to testify in return for immunity.

7 Nations To Curb Oil

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time to revise its seven-year economic plan, will be allowed to maintain its present import level of about 5.5 million barrels a day through 1980 and then reach a target of 6.3 to 6.9 million barrels a day in 1985.

With a slight upward adjustment for Canada, the net result — after taking into account American and European commitments — is for a total growth in imports by 1985 of only 1.8 million barrels a day.

To put that in perspective, the general assumption before the latest oil crisis touched off by the Iranian revolution was that U.S. imports alone might swell from about 8 million barrels to 12 million to 16 million barrels a day by 1985.

The summit declaration also pledged, in general terms, to increase production of other forms of energy, including nuclear — with due attention to "guaranteeing our peoples' safety."

On the question of spot market prices, the leaders agreed "to bring into the open the working of oil markets by setting up a register of international oil transactions," but no ceiling on the prices the consuming nations might pay was included.

The proposal for a registry had strong backing from the European Economic Community.



President Carter tries eating with chopsticks Friday at a lunch for leaders of seven industrial nations at their Tokyo meeting. Next to him is President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Carter in Seoul for Talks On Pullout, Rights Policy

By William Chapman

SEOUL, June 29 (WP) — President Carter arrived here today on a delicate mission to show support for South Korean security without appearing to embrace a government that prohibits public dissent.

He is scheduled to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops with President Park Chung Hee and is also expected to express, at least in general terms, his policy on human rights.

That policy was under considerable strain here this week with many of South Korea's most prominent political and religious dissidents under house arrest, some of them complaining angrily that they are being detained because of their rights.

Arriving here from Tokyo Sunday, Mr. Carter stepped off Air Force One at Gimpo International Airport for a brief greeting ceremony. He was met by President Park but within four minutes he had stepped on a helicopter and depart-

ed for a military base where he spent the night. Neither president made a speech.

Mr. Carter's schedule seemed to underscore a desire to keep a certain distance from Mr. Park, whose ban on public dissent is a conspicuous breach of the human rights policy Mr. Carter announced shortly after taking office.

Brief Discussions

The two leaders will meet for a total of two hours and 30 minutes, except for a state dinner. Given the time needed for translation, it seems likely they will actually converse for less than an hour and a half.

The South Korean government, however, was dramatizing a close relationship between the two leaders. Hundreds of them dominate security streets. Government-guided newspapers this week minimizing past differences, published almost nothing about disagreement over civil liberties and predicted a joint communiqué stressing friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Carter had promised before leaving Washington to hear the views of South Korean opposition leaders but the schedule left little time for that. It allows only five minutes in private with the opposition party's new chairman, Kim Young Sam, a critic of Mr. Park.

Mr. Carter's meeting with religious dissidents, according to a government spokesman, will merely be a meeting with about a dozen religious leaders who represent "a diverse spectrum" of opinion.

Visit Protested

In two demonstrations recently and in a number of public statements, dissident leaders have protested that Mr. Carter's visit amounts to a stamp of approval of the Park government and some asked him not to come.

According to the Korean National Council of Churches, at least 10 prominent critics have been placed under house arrest during the last 10 days and several of them cost Mr. Carter's visit prompted the restrictions.

How Mr. Carter treats the issue has become a central question for the journey. Dissidents are looking for a strong statement deploring repression and clearly directed at the Park government. It was understood that religious leaders would ask him to support three steps: an end to the presidential prerogative that bans public criticism of the government, the release of estimated 340 persons arrested in violating it, and a guarantee of free speech.

Mr. Carter spent the night at Camp Casey, headquarters of the U.S. Second Infantry Division, tomorrow is to visit American troops at a command post only short distance from the demilitarized zone that divides South Korea from North Korea.

Pullout Controversy

Withdrawing the remaining troops of that division is the major issue to be dealt with when Mr. Carter and Mr. Park meet tomorrow.

Mr. Carter's promise to withdraw all U.S. combat troops from South Korea was bitterly resented by the Park government, which believes it will be a signal to the Communists of flagging American support.

Mr. Carter said in 1977 that a case for leaving troops here and his position has been strengthened by recent U.S. intelligence assessments which estimate North Korean strength in troops, tanks and artillery to be considerably greater than once believed. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have opposed resuming the withdrawal.

Informed sources say that the do not expect Mr. Carter to reveal his decision during the visit and that he will return to Washington to consult with Congress on the issue.

Retires From Army

Gen. Haig Assails Russia Over Global Terrorism

Michael Getler

ASTEAU, Belgium, June 29 (AP) — Gen. Alexander Haig, 54, who served as a White House aide to former President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has been mentioned in some conservative circles as a possible presidential or vice-presidential candidate or contender for a Senate seat from his native Pennsylvania. Today he repeated that "as of now, I have no political plans."

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Narrow Escape

"When I return home, I intend to speak out publicly on the concerns that I have with the security of this country," he said. "I will assess the productivity of such public statements and continue them or terminate them depending on the contribution they do or do not make," he said. Four days ago, Gen. Haig narrowly escaped an assassination attempt by unidentified "retailers" when a bomb blew up under a bridge as his car was crossing over it.

U.S. Plans Missile Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

More than 150 kilotons, the limit by that agreement.

Although it is possible to test a device below 150 kilotons and then "leak" it in scientific terms to a 350 kiloton or larger warhead, U.S. nuclear weapons designers have doubts about such a process. A dispute still exists between the two weapons laboratories.

At Los Alamos, Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico and the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California — over the yield of the 12-A warhead.

At Los Alamos, the device tested a version of it before the field test went into effect. It did not test out to its projected kiloton yield. By the time adjustments were made, the 150-kiloton limit was in effect and it was late to test the device to full yield. After that, the then-director of Los Alamos, Dr. Harold E. Smith, announced that his lab did not certify a weapon's yield as it had been tested at full yield.

The Air Force is said to lean toward the 500-kiloton warhead because the device has been tested.

Design Competition

Another unpublicized factor in MX warhead determination is competition for doing the design that has been under way for four years between Los Alamos and Livermore.

Within the weapons building community, it is believed that Livermore expects to get the MX, but the only moderate yield device it has designed for the MX tested since 1976 at below 150 kilotons, according to a source familiar with the design.

At Los Alamos, the designer of the kiloton device the Air Force wants, that official, however, said more data have designs for "gator size" warheads that would be compatible with the MX. He said the solution to the bureaucratic problem of which laboratory gets design could be solved, according to this official, if the MX were "two types of warheads. Los Alamos would provide 8 or 10 warheads each with a 350- or 500-kiloton yield, and Livermore would design the larger megaton size with MX carrying 4 to 6 of them."

Los Alamos officials also match U.S. intelligence sources the Soviet Union has done with loading of their SS-18. And it is option being examined within Pentagon for the MX.

Cancer Polyp Is Removed From Dayan

TEL AVIV, June 28 (Reuters) — A cancerous growth has been removed from the intestine of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, the surgeon who operated said today.

Dr. Boleslav Goldman said on television that there was no indication that the cancer would spread. The polyp was removed Sunday.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin visited Mr. Dayan in hospital today. Mr. Dayan, with a hoarse voice, was shown on Israeli television telling Mr. Begin, "We are both adults and we have never hidden anything from each other. If it appears that I am not fully capable of working... But I am, then I will return to work."

Mr. Begin replied: "And because you are here, I had to receive [U.S. Ambassador] Samuel Lewis at 10 o'clock last night."

Tornadoes Hit 4 Iowa Towns

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP) — Tornadoes hit at least four north-central Iowa towns today, killing three persons. A village was evacuated after an ammonia tank exploded.

The twisters wrecked buildings, knocked out power and telephone lines and felled trees. Many roads were blocked.

The tornadoes hit Algona, Manson, Goldfield and Renwick — all small towns. Tornadoes were sighted in at least 11 other communities. In Renwick, about 420 residents began an evacuation after a tank holding anhydrous ammonia — a fertilizer — exploded, releasing toxic fumes.



Gen. Alexander Haig, retiring allied Commander in Europe.

U.S. Plans Alternatives To U-2 Use Over Turkey

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — The Carter administration, concerned that Turkey may not allow U-2 reconnaissance planes over its territory, is formulating an alternative plan for verifying the recently signed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with Moscow, government officials said yesterday.

The plan calls for improvements in existing methods for monitoring Soviet missile tests, including upgrading of an electronic listening post in Norway and use of a satellite that now collects other information.

The officials said that specially designed U-2s flying over Turkey were the best substitute for the listening stations lost in Iran early this year. But they asserted that alternative improvements to other intelligence systems could permit ensuring that Moscow did not exceed restrictions on missile modernization contained in the SALT-2 treaty.

They added that by 1983 the United States would have a new satellite which could retrieve almost all the missile test data that were obtained by the sites in Iran.

Turkish Uncertainty

State Department officials pointed to a statement on Wednesday by the Turkish Foreign Ministry indicating that the U-2 might still be permitted to operate over the country. After a ranking Turkish Army officer had said earlier in the week that the flights could not be permitted "under present circumstances," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government had not reached a final decision.

Meanwhile, officials said, planning was under way at the CIA and the Pentagon to collect the missile test data previously obtained by the Iranian stations by using a satellite, code-named "Blackbird" in Turkey.

The satellite and the ground station in Norway could be changed to pick up some of the radio signals broadcast by Soviet missiles during flight tests, the officials said. The signals provide data on missile performance characteristics, and are thus considered to be vital to verification of SALT-2 provisions on modernization.

Officials said that the administration had considered the possibility of building an Iranian-type monitoring station in Pakistan, but that the idea was dropped after informal contacts with Pakistani authorities indicated that it would not be accepted.

A proposal to monitor missile test signals with high-altitude rockets launched from ships in the Indian Ocean was dismissed as technically unfeasible, the officials said.



Rep. Charles Diggs

Diggs Accepts Censure Move By U.S. House

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — Rep. Charles Diggs admitted today that he violated a House rule and agreed to repay about \$40,000 he improperly collected from the House of Representatives and to accept censure from House members.

The House Ethics Committee agreed to accept his statement by a vote of 11-0. The action ended the committee's investigation of the Michigan Democrat.

Rep. Diggs told the House committee that he violated a House rule when he increased the salary of one of his employees and then accepted money from the employee to help him pay his personal debts.

The 12-term House veteran also admitted that he benefitted from pay increases given other employees, but he said he did not willfully violate the House rule by those actions. Rep. Diggs would be the first congressman censured by the House in more than 50 years.

Califano Accused of Undermining Carter

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 29 — At the White House, where some top presidential aides call him "a stick operator," Joseph Califano is being accused of undermining presidential policy and creating political problems for President Carter.

The accusations against the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare have become so serious that at least twice — once at Mr. Carter's inauguration and once at Mr. Carter's birthday celebration — President Walter Mondale has warned him against opposing the administration's bill to create a separate department of education.

Mr. Mondale's latest warning came last week as Mr. Califano was preparing to leave for a visit to China.

Mr. Califano, who is still in China and was unavailable for comment, reportedly denied lobbying against the legislation that would take the U.S. Office of Education out of Mr. Califano's HEW and make it a separate Cabinet-level department.

'Stick Operator'

However, he is known to be cool toward the bill. Moreover, the Los Angeles Times learned that he refused a White House request to testify in support of the legislation before the House Government Operations Committee.

"He's just a stick operator, but we know he's been doing what he could to kill the legislation for a separate department," a senior Carter aide from Georgia said.

Several administration officials, who declined to be quoted by name, said Mr. Califano called Mr. Mondale to his office about two months ago after two aides told the president they had information that Mr. Califano was working against the bill.

From all accounts Mr. Carter was furious. Because Mr. Mondale had recommended Mr. Califano to head HEW, it was considered appropriate for the vice president to relay Mr. Carter's displeasure to the secretary.

Telephone Warning

"He told the vice president to get Joe's ass over here and find out what was going on," one aide said. "And Joe was over here talking to Mondale within 30 minutes."

Just before Mr. Califano left on June 16 for a 3½-week China visit, Mr. Mondale telephoned the secretary to warn him again that he had heard reports Mr. Califano was lobbying against the bill.

Mr. Califano replied that the reports were inaccurate, but he said to have assured the vice president that he would call several key congressional members and tell them he supported the bill.

Because creation of a separate Cabinet-level education department was one of Mr. Carter's major promises during the 1976 campaign, his own administration, however, has been accused of undermining it.

'Wide and Rampant'

But Mr. Califano's differences with some of Mr. Carter's most trusted advisers go far beyond that issue. A Carter adviser outside the administration called the White House discontent with Mr. Califano "wide and rampant." And a top administration official said, "Joe is just not a team player, he follows his own agenda."

Mr. Califano's independent way of operating HEW, the government's largest civilian bureaucracy (150,000 employees and a fiscal 1979 budget of more than \$1.1 billion) has caused the most dissatisfaction.

Two of the latest examples involve HEW actions that White House officials say could cause serious political problems for the president.

One was HEW's refusal to abide by an amendment to its 1979 appropriations act, which called for the department to cut its spending by \$1 billion by reducing that much fraud, abuse and waste in its programs. The other involved new regulations for black-lung benefits, which boosted the HEW budget by \$300 million.

Millions Untouched

To its campaign against fraud, HEW cut only \$169 million by weeding out ineligible in its student loan program. That left \$831 million untouched and set off charges on Capitol Hill, by Democrats as well as Republicans, that HEW never intended to carry out the cut.

Both the General Accounting Office and the Department of Justice ruled that the amendment requiring the reduction in spending should be enforced, and HEW has notified state governments that by July 1 it will reduce welfare payments by \$831 million. The largest

Education Policy at Issue

reductions would be in New York, \$117.2 million; California, \$80 million; and Illinois, \$76.7.

In response, 21 states are suing the department in an attempt to block the planned cut.

Attorneys for the states filed suit in U.S. District Court yesterday shortly after HEW Under Secretary Hale Champion announced what amounts to a 20 percent cut in the \$4.3 billion that the 50 states are due to receive for the July 1-Sept. 30 period.

In their suit, the states argued that the cutback does not comply with the appropriations act amendment because the department is reducing appropriations without achieving reductions in waste, fraud and abuse.

They added that the reductions penalize states for all payment errors even though a court decision has held "that it is not possible or cost-effective to manage programs so that there are no errors."

Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, charged that HEW had ignored the amendment and now was telling

the states that they had to put up funds. "I would call it a ludicrous and disdainful attempt to sandbag and blackmail the Congress of the United States and the innocent and needy recipients of Aid to Dependent Children and Medicaid in this country," he said.

The Office of Management and Budget is now studying whether HEW can legally dip into next year's funds to forgo the \$831 million in cuts. A Senate measure passed this week directed that this course of action be followed. The House has yet to pass on it.

Some White House officials complain that Mr. Carter already has been damaged politically by Mr. Califano's failure to take the amendment seriously. "Califano just has had a very nonchalant attitude about the whole thing," a Carter adviser said.

In the case involving black-lung benefits, Carter aides criticized Mr. Califano for failing to consult with either OMB or the White House before adopting new rules that liberalized the program and resulted in a \$300 million budget increase.



Joseph Califano

"These things are symptomatic of the attitude in HEW," a Cabinet-level administration official said. "Management of programs is not given the attention it deserves. Joe had better come home from China and put as much emphasis on these programs as he does on his public affairs program."

— Los Angeles Times

Carter Wins House Vote on Rhodesia

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — The House voted yesterday to let President Carter determine when to lift economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

By a vote of 350-37, the House adopted what was labeled a "compromise" position between those who wanted to lift sanctions immediately and those who wanted no action taken at all.

The bill worked out in the House Foreign Affairs Committee would lift sanctions by Oct. 15, unless the president determines it is not in the national interest to do so.

Passage of the bill was a clear victory for the White House and gives the administration a chance to soften the Senate position by negotiating new language during a House-Senate conference.

The Senate recently voted, 52-41, in favor of requiring that the president lift sanctions immediately. If similar action had been taken by the House, Mr. Carter would have almost certainly vetoed the legislation.

Last Major Task

Action on the controversial foreign policy issue was the last major task the House was expected to undertake before adjourning today for a recess of 10 days over the Fourth of July.

The House defeated, 242-147, efforts by conservatives to adopt an amendment that would force the president to lift sanctions by Dec. 1, unless Congress passed legislation continuing the sanctions.

They argued sanctions should be lifted by that date because a black majority government was elected in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

According to the House conservative, the government of Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa needs the encouragement of lifting sanctions to make further progress towards democracy and to help his people.

Either this country believes in the ballot box or it doesn't," Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., said.

"The need food, they need trade. They don't need words on paper," Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., said. "If the Muzorewa government falls, we will have another black African nation under Marxist control," he added.

But Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., argued there was no need for this country to be the first to lift sanctions and take the lead when the British, the former colonial power in Rhodesia, had not yet decided to do so. Rep. Solarz said lifted.

High Expectations

The story of Soul City is one of high expectations fueled by large amounts of public money and ending five years after the first grant was awarded — with only a fraction of those original plans realized.

In 1974, when the development plan for Soul City was approved, blueprints called for a community

of 1,824 people and 930 industrial jobs by the end of 1978. The city was to grow in 30 years to support 46,000 people.

But today, only 135 persons — all but about 30 of them black — live in the town, half in mobile homes. The huge modern office building has only one tenant, a company making duffel bags for the United States Army.

"We just don't consider the project economically viable," explained Mr. White. "It's not a question of mismanagement. The area itself just didn't work out. There was not enough of a market to draw from."

U.S. Decides to Foreclose On Black-Run Soul City

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — The 10-year-old dream called Soul City, a new town in rural North Carolina planned to have been controlled by blacks but open for all, evaporated today when the Department of Housing and Urban Development decided to foreclose on the financially troubled project.

Since 1969, when Floyd McKissick, a black civil rights activist, announced his idea for the city, the federal government has sunk more than \$19 million into Soul City, with another \$8 million coming from state and local sources.

"This has been very difficult, the man put his life into it," said William White, general manager of HUD's New Community Development corporation, which made the decision to take over and liquidate the project.

Mr. McKissick was not available for comment.

"We're hoping to work out with McKissick a friendly foreclosure," Mr. White said. "I don't know how he will react."

Should Mr. McKissick fight the action, it could take as long as three years before the property changes hands.

Soul City is the eighth "new town" project that has been ended. Five others in Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland are still in operation.

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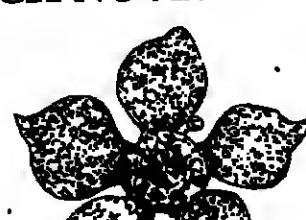
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As U.S. Recession Approaches

Perhaps a recession has already begun in the United States. Certainly it's time to start thinking about strategy to meet it. The probability of trouble ahead has been greatly increased by the rise in oil prices. As the last recession demonstrated more than adequately, a sudden rise in the price of imported oil has the same effect as a tax increase. It takes away the money that would be spent on other things and operates like a brake on the national economy. This braking effect is currently being compounded by the silent but steady increase in income taxes imposed by inflation, as cost-of-living raises move people into successively higher tax brackets.

The conventional response is, of course, to cut taxes. That's what Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, the chairman and ranking Republican on the Joint Economic Committee, recommended this week. But for the first time since the Eisenhower years, the conventional response is running into substantial opposition both in the White House and in Congress where, as recently as last month's votes on the budget resolution, the prevailing opinion favors moving steadily toward balancing the budget in 1981. The crucial decisions are likely to be taken in Congress later this summer.

Throughout the Carter administration the general outlines of fiscal policy have usually been formed by Congress, and its next vote on the budget will be in mid-September,

when it takes up the final resolution on fiscal 1980. A tax cut next year would make it impossible to balance the budget before the election. But a refusal to cut taxes does not guarantee a balanced budget. Far otherwise, in fact — for in a recession the tax receipts fall, the spending on welfare and unemployment compensation rises, and the deficit widens automatically.

The tax cut leads, inevitably, to the larger question of inflation. The increase in foreign oil prices, since the end of last year, will cost Americans collectively about \$20 billion a year. That is a real loss of purchasing power. How is that loss going to be distributed? Americans have become very adept at passing this kind of cost on to each other, around and around through the society. The current rate of inflation is largely composed of the costs that all of us living in the United States have so far avoided paying in any real sense.

To cut taxes now would mean that the government was expanding its deficit to pay the increase in the oil bill, and postpone once again the painful process of coming to terms with it. The case for a tax cut will become self-evident only if the recession appears to loom before the country as intolerably severe and prolonged. The signs are not yet clear. But it is a judgment that Congress will have to make no later than the end of the summer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mideast Dogfight

The Mideast's first aerial dogfight in five years, between Israeli and Syrian warplanes over Lebanon, is disturbing on several grounds. It underlines the continuing volatility of the region, notwithstanding the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. It confirms the difficulty of seeing that recipients honor the terms on which the United States provides them arms. In this instance, Israel, which is never slow to warn that Washington cannot police the use of planes it sells Arabs, has been forced into testy denials that it violated strictures against use of its new U.S.-made F-15s for anything other than "legitimate self-defense." Then, the incident is bound to kindle charges, extremely embarrassing to Egypt, that by its peace with Israel it released and emboldened Israel to attack other Arabs.

Every argument is circular in the Mideast, including the arguments over this dogfight, and they all start with the 30-year Israeli-Palestinian war. This is the real Mideast dogfight. Why were Israel's planes flying over Lebanon in the first place? To strike at the Palestinians, who strike at Israel from bases in Lebanon. Since Israel and Egypt made peace, the Palestinians have stepped up the pace of their terror and the Israelis have stepped up their response, to the point of replacing tit-for-tat retaliation by continuous preemptive "planned activity" against Palestinian installations. This time, for some reason, the usually discreet Syrian Air Force rose to meet the attacking Israeli planes. Other Israeli planes, flying "cover," shot up the Syrians.

Aside from what it does to Damascus, the incident plays directly into the hands of those Israelis and those Palestinians who believe, or prefer to believe, that their differences can be settled only by military means. It is precisely the point of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, into which the United States is now anxiously trying to breathe life, to provide a political alternative.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Keeping Nuclear Head Down

By Paul Sieghart

LONDON — How stands the great nuclear debate today, after Harrisburg and Iran?

For the prophets of the anti-nuclear faith, Western chronology is no longer to be reckoned as B.C. and A.D. Instead, there is B.H. and A.H. H standing for Harrisburg. For those of the pro-nuclear faith, history may yet come to be divided between B.I. and A.I., the I standing for Iran.

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book, full of detailed figures. This argued that a much better strategy lay in using energy far more efficiently, by matching specific supply to specific demand (e.g. electricity for lights and TVs, not for heaters), and by wasting far less than we do (e.g. insulating our buildings better).

On his team's calculations, Britain could, by 2025, be burning less primary fuel than it does today — with economic growth, without any reduction in standards of living, and without any changes in lifestyle. Conservation, they argue, can

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That, says the Groupe de Bellevue, could lead to a lot of trouble. The nuclear debate has divided nations like few issues before it in this century. The nuclear industry is a big business, and in most countries it stands very close to government. If those governments go on supporting it while serious criticisms of its "orthodox case" go unanswered, the public might actually come to believe that it does not have government by and for the people, but government by and for the fabulously wealthy industrial complex.

The Groupe de Bellevue goes on: "Such a pervasive loss of public faith in the institutions of democratic government would be a recipe for potential disaster. . . . No free society can be governed without both trust and consent. Once trust evaporates, government can only be carried on by increasing coercion, and at the end of that road lies the graveyard of once free societies."

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They were invited to the colloquium, but few of them came and even fewer spoke. That may prove to have been unwise. Even before Harrisburg and Iran, the industry had been keeping its head down. Its public relations machine, of course, grinds on, selling the conveniences of the all-electric house, office and factory, and painting scary pictures of an oil-less future. But scaring the public is not a respectable (or even convincing) way of making a good case — whether it is done by industry (over Iran) or by its opponents (over Harrisburg). What is needed now is a fact-based and objective refutation of the important conclusions that people like Lovins and Leach have reached. So far, nothing like that has been presented.

That, says the Groupe de Bellevue, could lead to a lot of trouble. The nuclear debate has divided nations like few issues before it in this century. The nuclear industry is a big business, and in most countries it stands very close to government. If those governments go on supporting it while serious criticisms of its "orthodox case" go unanswered, the public might actually come to believe that it does not have government by and for the people, but government by and for the fabulously wealthy industrial complex.

The Groupe de Bellevue goes on: "Such a pervasive loss of public faith in the institutions of democratic government would be a recipe for potential disaster. . . . No free society can be governed without both trust and consent. Once trust evaporates, government can only be carried on by increasing coercion, and at the end of that road lies the graveyard of once free societies."

Keeping your head down may seem like a good defensive tactic when you are being shot at, especially if you know you have the big battalions on your side. But is it re-

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Independence Day: A Mood of Mockery

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are times in the history of this great republic when the alterations of mood and circumstance seem almost too swift for comprehension. Was it only three years ago that we celebrated our Bicentennial in the near-cuphoria of "the tall ships" coming?

This Independence Day finds us in a very different frame of mind. The holiday's very name seems to mock us. What we sense is not our independence, but our growing dependence on those distant foreign powers from whom we thought we had served our fate 203 years ago. The very oceans on which we relied to protect our freedom, as an infant nation, we now scan anxiously for the arrival of the oil tankers on which our economic survival depends.

The personal disquiet that is bred by the spot shortages of gasoline is but a symptom of a larger disturbance to the national psyche: a growing frustration with the seeming impotence of our government and our society to respond to what has been, after all, one of the best-advertised and most widely predicted problems of the contemporary era.

Timeless

If one cannot drive, one can read. I have found myself rereading a small book whose contents are as timeless as its title: "The Public and Its Problems," by John Dewey. If it does not fill the tank, it at least focuses the mind on the direction we need to go.

Adapted from lectures the educator-philosopher gave at Kenyon College in 1926, three years before the onset of the Great Depression, it has a strikingly contemporary feel. "Political parties may rule, but they do not govern," Dewey said

Inspection Envisaged

Nuclear Bomb Renounced
By Pakistan, Envoy Says

NEW DELHI, June 29 (NYT) — Pakistan has renounced any intention of building a nuclear bomb, and lacks the technical capacity to make a nuclear explosion in any case, Pakistani Ambassador Abdul Sattar said here today.

Mr. Sattar was responding to speculation in the United States and elsewhere that Pakistan planned an "Islamic bomb," reportedly financed by Libya and other Arab governments.

Earlier this week, Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai said that his government had accepted an assurance from President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq that Pakistan had no intention of building a nuclear weapon.

Mr. Desai, who has stated repeatedly that India is determined not to follow up its explosion of a nuclear bomb in 1974, told a news conference that his understanding with Gen. Zia made it unnecessary for the two countries to conclude an agreement of joint renunciation of nuclear weapons, as suggested by the Pakistani leader.

After discovery of Pakistani purchases in Europe of material that could be used to build a centrifuge reactor capable of producing the enriched uranium needed for a nuclear weapon, the United States cut off most economic and military aid to Pakistan early this year. The ambassador said that Pakistan was renouncing the loss of assistance amounting to about \$42 million for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Sattar called Washington's demand for international inspection of Pakistan's nuclear laboratories "unjust and inadvisable."

But he said that Islamabad, while objecting to being "singled out for imposition of a veto on its nuclear program," would accept "any universal or regional, reciprocal and nondiscriminating inspection and control" of nuclear operations.

Pravda Warns on Nuclear Arms

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today that Pakistan was pursuing a "dangerous" course in working to develop nuclear weapons.

Pravda said that during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Vienna it was stressed that proliferation of nuclear weapons was a serious threat to international security. "This warning applies fully to the dangerous ambitions of certain circles in Pakistan," the paper said.

Russians Asked
To Save Energy

MOSCOW, June 29 (Reuters) — Soviet bloc ministers completed joint plans to ensure adequate energy supplies yesterday while Pravda appealed to Soviet citizens to save fuel next winter.

Pravda said that party and trade union organizations and other official bodies would conduct checks on fuel economy measures in factories and housing blocks and alert millions of people to the need to conserve resources.

Meanwhile, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin told the three-day annual Comecon meeting which ended yesterday, that the Socialist bloc had escaped the heavy blows dealt by the capitalist economy by the world energy crisis.



Rightists supporting Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini march onto the campus of Tehran University Friday in an attempt to disrupt a demonstration by leftist opponents of his Islamic regime.

Thousands March in Tehran

Iran Left Counters Rebel Show of Force

TEHRAN, June 29 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of leftists demonstrated at Tehran University today, countering a parade yesterday by armed rightist revolutionaries who support Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The leftists came unarmed to the rally, which was to mark ceremonies for members of the Fedayan Khaliq organization who were reported to have been killed during the regime of the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Today's rally came a day after a major demonstration by the revolutionaries loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini. The parading rightists carried automatic weapons.

Political experts said that the leftists' rally was designed to highlight the Fedayan's anti-shah contributions and thereby attract popular support, amid government attempts to contain the group.

Government and revolutionary leaders have scheduled talks tomorrow in Qom to try to resolve their longstanding dispute over who is actually running Iran.

Clergy sources said that the Cabinet of Premier Mehdi Bazargan will meet with members of the secret revolutionary council, which is headed by Ayatollah Khomeini, to sort out administrative chaos created by the revolutionary committees.

The committees have challenged government authority in Tehran and the provinces, resulting in clashes between rival groups of gunmen and causing public bitterness, the sources said.

It is the first time a joint session of the Cabinet and revolutionary council has been reported to have been planned, although members of both are known to be in close contact.

Revolutionary guards marched yesterday to mark a national holiday but also to show their strength in the face of government attempts to reduce their power.

Iranian jurists and intellectuals, meanwhile, issued a strong appeal for democracy after two weeks of discussions on Iran's proposed constitution.

Resolutions passed by the jurists said that Iran's new constitution "must ensure the rule of the people in the loftiest sense..." with the formation of democracy.

"The president must not be endowed with all-embracing power and his powers must be clearly stated," they said.

Ruins Found in Iraq

BAGHDAD, June 29 (UPI) — Archaeologists have discovered the ruins of a 3,000-year-old city about 14 miles northwest of Hadritha in western Iraq, the Iraqi news agency said.

In other demands, the jurists said:

• All physical and mental torture should be banned.

• Iran's official religion should be Islam in general, not Shiite Islam in particular (the religion of Iranian majority).

• The armed forces should be under parliament's control.

• Individual and social freedoms should be equal, irrespective of sex.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said that Sheikh Sa'ed Khalkhali, who claimed yesterday that he is now in command of efforts to assassinate the shah, has no official backing.

Sheikh Khalkhali, who describes himself as chief of the secret revolutionary court in Tehran, has been the source of reported attempts on the shah's life, including the claim that the shah's monarch was attacked in Mexico earlier this week.

Iranian newspapers gave prominent play to Mexican denials of the attack and limited coverage to Sheikh Khalkhali's statements yesterday.

Sheikh Khalkhali's comments this week about the shah sparked fresh disputes over his position. Tehran's central revolutionary court and central prison both said yesterday that he was not associated with them.

Gen. de Guingand, Montgomery's Aide

LONDON, June 29 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand, 79, former chief of staff to Montgomery who acted as peacemaker between the field marshal and Eisenhower in World War II, died today at his home in Cannes.

The cause of death was not reported.

"The glamour of public renown has not fallen on de Guingand... yet he was a generous contributor to victory," wrote the late Lord Leslie Horne-Belisha, Britain's wartime secretary of state for war. "His cool, practical and judicious brain and his diplomatic skill in smoothing over human difficulties were the supplement to Montgomery's genius."

Gen. de Guingand served Montgomery in North Africa in 1942 until after the end of the war in Europe, when a change of mind by Montgomery impelled his junior to retire from the army in 1946.

In his memoirs, "Beneath the Bowler Hat," Gen. de Guingand wrote that when Montgomery was made chief of the imperial staff, then appointed him as vice chief, then revoked the decision, saying the appointment "wouldn't do me any good."

Nevertheless, Gen. de Guingand as a civilian remained loyal to his old chief, and at the age of 76 was a pallbearer at Montgomery's funeral.

On his return to civilian life, Gen. de Guingand moved to Rhodes to become a farmer. But within a few months he put this idea aside and joined the board of the Alpha Cement Company in Johannesburg, and thus set out on a new career as an industrialist.

He was director and international director of the Rothmans tobacco group, and had previously been chairman of the Carreras tobacco company.

South African Story

With other prominent figures, he was associated with the South Africa Foundation, formed in Johannesburg "to present the positive South African story to the world."

His army career began after the navy turned him down because he was color blind just after World War I. He became an officer in the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1919.

He rose to become one of the most brilliant staff officers in the British Army, and although only a major when World War II broke out in 1939, he forged ahead with appointments that included joint planner at General Headquarters, Middle East, director of intelligence, Middle East, chief of staff of the British 8th Army, and chief of staff of the 21st Army Group.

Obituaries

Gen. de Guingand, Montgomery's Aide

Other generals described Gen. de Guingand in their memoirs as an amusing and man who loved wine, whose caravan headquarters was an oasis of conviviality in Montgomery's otherwise austere, tactical and nonsmoking entourage.

Stuart Schulberg

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI) — Stuart Schulberg, 56, former producer of the "Today" show and winner of four Emmy Awards, died at Beth Israel Hospital here yesterday.

The cause of death was not announced. Mr. Schulberg was the son of the late Hollywood producer, B.P. Schulberg, and the brother of novelist Budd Schulberg, author of "What Makes Sammy Run."

Paul Dessau, 84, Dies; Composed Music For Brecht, East Germany

BERLIN, June 29 (AP) — Composer Paul Dessau, 84, who worked in the United States with dramatist Bertolt Brecht during World War II, died late yesterday, the East German news agency said.

Mr. Dessau, whose compositions include the music for Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle," was born in Hamburg. He emigrated to the United States in 1939.

In 1948 he returned and settled in East Germany, where he was a member of the Communist Party and received numerous state awards. From 1959 to 1962 he was vice president of the East Berlin Academy of the Arts, of which he remained a member until his death.

DEL MAR, Calif., June 29 (AP) — Frances Welsh Wright, 81, the widow of architect John Lloyd Wright and daughter-in-law of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, died Tuesday.

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2. Individual must have a minimum of 7 years experience in supervising and directing the functions listed in I. above.

3. Individual must be fluent in English and German Languages.

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2. Individual must have minimum experience of 6 years in supervising and directing the functions listed in I. above.

3. Individual must be fluent in English and German Languages.

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Editors Accuse Unesco of Seeking to Control Reporting

By Mort Rosenblum

ATHENS (IHT) — In blunt and emotional terms, newspaper editors from 42 nations last week sought to block what many called a deliberate plan by Unesco to control international reporting which would deprive free societies of reliable news from much of the world.

News executives from both industrialized and developing countries urged that the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization be stopped before it is too late.

The forum was the International Press Institute's 28th assembly, opened in the marble rooms of the Herod Atticus theater, where freedom of expression has been a favorite subject off and on for 25 centuries.

A keynote speech by Unesco Deputy Director-General Federico Mayor set the tone. He reiterated Unesco's position that a handful of Western news organizations are imposing information on helpless recipients in the Third World. And he said:

"By ending the one-way flow of information diffused by a minority, and by making each receiving station into a potential transmitter, it challenges a certain monopoly, in regard to knowledge and, hence, the power conferred by that monopoly."

The speech brought sharp reaction, even though he had strategically deleted several passages from the original text, including one that

suggested that Unesco should "oversee" this two-way flow of information.

The most dramatic response came from Gerald Long, managing director of Reuters news agency, who has rarely spoken up on the issue in the past. His statement was delivered coolly, but it was thick with emotion:

"The aspirations of those countries that feel they are badly reported, too little reported, that they have too little possibility of being known to the rest of the world... are entirely legitimate, many of the complaints that are made are well-founded, and it is the duty of all of us to help fulfill these aspirations. That I would accept and affirm entirely."

"But it must be recognized that an international flow of information is only achieved by those countries which have a very well-developed internal flow. In other words, you cannot have repression at home and enlightenment abroad."

"I think that countries that aspire to have a good external flow of information should learn that lesson. Unesco does not seem to me to learn it, nor to understand the nature of the situation at all, and worse than that, Unesco is falsifying the whole context of this debate by seeing the situation entirely in terms of power."

"This idea of direction, of manipulation of information by the major international news

'You Cannot Have Repression At Home, Enlightenment Abroad'

organizations, is created by Unesco for Unesco's purposes."

The issue has been debated for years, but there is new urgency. A 16-man commission headed by Sean MacBride, a former Irish foreign minister and statesman, is preparing a report on the whole subject for Unesco's 1980 general conference. MacBride, who attended the meeting here, is insisting on a measure to protect journalists who adhere to "a code of conduct including morals and social awareness." He has prescribed national and possibly regional councils — with the eventual goal of an international body — which would determine who fits the standards.

Even if he is outvoted in the commission, he said, he would make the proposal in a minority report. And under Unesco procedures, even minority positions may be adopted by governments as accepted international guidelines.

Long, in his statement, rejected MacBride's disclaimer that he was simply preparing a report at the request of Unesco and was not part of the organization. He put it:

"Mr. MacBride seems to me to be a true servant of Unesco in that in everything I have

seen from him there is always a desire to regulate. I am afraid that in the matter of the protection of journalists I see under the hem of the cassock of protection the cloven hoof of regimentation. As soon as journalists are given a special status they become subject to regulation."

Interviewed after the debate ended, MacBride said he was unworried. "After all," he said, "that is the Anglo-American position which is not the majority. Press freedom is a luxury which not everyone can afford."

But Unesco's — and MacBride's — views were assailed by respected newspapermen from a range of Third World countries.

Cushrow Imani of the Statesman in Calcutta pointed out that MacBride's proposal is, in effect, asking protection from the same government from which journalists might need protection. Like others, he noted that a card guaranteeing protection is seldom much use to a reporter in trouble.

Almost as he spoke, there was a tragic example of that point in Nicaragua. A national guardsmen fired a bullet into the head of a U.S. television correspondent who had

stopped at a roadblock. The victim clutched in his hand a presidential press card.

Thary Ngweni, a Kenyan journalist, argued that it was unrealistic to expect a state-controlled press to have any significant freedom. In practice, he said, it has not happened.

The meeting was especially heated because the issue goes beyond press freedom in any individual country. If a government controls its national press, that is bad enough, delegates said. But when governments — or supranational bodies — affect the work of international reporters, they are limiting other peoples' access to information.

After MacBride remarked that democracies were poisoning themselves, Conor Cruise O'Brien, a countryman and former colleague of MacBride's who now edits the Observer in London, asked:

"Should dictatorships have a role in protecting democracies from their own corruption? If not, how can an organization in which they are a majority have such a role?"

Some delegates were distressed that Unesco seemed to have come such a long way from its original aims. Although it was still performing original works — such as helping to save the Parthenon — which crumbling near the meeting site — it had evolved into complex political machinery.

The discussion was a significant change from earlier debate on the issue. Before, the more moderate professional newspapermen

blamed the problems of imbalance on some ingenious mutual lack of understanding. Now, even the soft-liners tend to see the split as fundamentally political and quite possibly irreconcilable.

UPI President Ronald Macdonald of the Age, Melbourne, summed it up plainly: "The message should be loud and clear. The aims of preserving local cultures and of attacking the immense problems of poverty, disease and illiteracy are all admirable aims. But they cannot be used to justify, and we are not prepared to accept, formalized codes of ethics or behavior, the imposition of a World Press Institute, the acceptance of a system of international right of reply or the licensing of journalists."

"In short, we have every reason to suspect the motives of governments which have shown their determination to limit the free flow of news and information — even if the aims articulated seem impeccable."

It is fortunate that Mr. Mayor's speech alerted us to that fact that overall very little has changed and that there is little cause for optimism. Having been alerted we may, in future, waste less of our energies in trying to solve an immovable object and apply them to solving the problems of modern communications in our own way and with our own tools of professionalism and concern for the public we serve."

Solving the Mystery of the Rising Price... of the Fuel That Doesn't Exist

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON (WP) — In December, 1972, the prestigious National Petroleum Council reported that if it became necessary to make synthetic oil from the U.S. shale reserves, the selling price would be about \$38.29 a barrel, including shipping costs. If the synthetic crude oil were made from coal, the NPC estimated, the cost would be \$7.75 to \$8.25 a barrel.

The price of imported crude oil at that time was less than \$3.50 a barrel. Today, as a result of price-setting by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, crude is selling for \$16 to \$18 a barrel — and increases of \$3 to \$4 a barrel are expected to be forthcoming. Spot prices have hit \$30 a barrel. Even allowing for inflation since 1972, the NPC estimates for synthetic crude do not match the current import price.

"You would think that as the market price of natural petroleum went up," said one Canadian expert, "the price of synthetics would become attractive" and U.S. companies would begin producing synthetic crude.

It hasn't happened that way. Instead, "Every time the OPEC price goes up," said Harvard economist Hendrick Houthakker, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Nixon administration, "the price of synthetics goes up with it."

Repeated Raises
ducing synthetic crude... large scale. No matter how high the OPEC price, the projected costs of shale oil and liquid crude from coal have always managed to jump a few dollars higher.

Today, industry is talking \$20 to \$35 a barrel for syn crude, a price increase of 250 to 400 percent, compared to a cost of living increase of about 80 percent since 1970. Oil companies say it is still more profitable to look for conventional oil than to produce synthetic crude and that new technical and environmental problems on synthetics are being discovered all the time.

As a result, there still isn't a single major synthetic crude plant in the United States and none is under construction. And the oil industry has spent paltry amounts on research and development in synthetics.

But that will not last for long if the U.S. Congress has its way. This week the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to fund a multi-million dollar effort to get synthetic fuel production going in the United States. The bill, passed by a vote of 368 to 25 and now on its way for Senate consideration, aims for production of 500,000 barrels a day of synthetic fuel by 1984 and two million barrels a day by 1990.

The bill, a combination of government loans, loan guarantees and price subsidies to private companies, demonstrates that "we are going to declare our energy independence," according to House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas.

Synthetic production doesn't require extremely exotic techniques: Extraction of oil from shale by heating the maristone rock to about 900 degrees has been accomplished in the United States and in other countries. During World War II, Germany produced 100,000 barrels a day of airplane gasoline made from coal — a technique copied by South Africa's SASOL 1 plant, which is now being enlarged.

The remarkable climb in the projected cost of synthetics since 1972 raises questions: Have estimates deliberately been inflated by industry (and as a result by U.S. agencies depending on the industry for information) because it doesn't want to invest in costly conversion plants when there is plenty of profitable liquid oil in the world? Do they fear that the relatively cheap production of syn crude would force a ceiling on the price of imported and domestic conventional crude?

A synthetics expert at the House Commerce Committee suspects this may be the case. The leap in the estimated synthetics price, the expert said, could reflect the fact that "the industry is not particularly interested in bringing it on" because "they've got plenty of" existing, conventional sources "and they're making plenty of money... I think as the OPEC price went up, they continued to up their synthetics estimates without a particularly close look."

It's interesting to trace the parallel course of two key OPEC prices and syn crude calculations. Institute of Technology President Jerome Wiesner said at a House hearing that oil from shale could be produced for \$4.50 a barrel in constant dollars (a price not adjusted for inflation) — even lower than the NPC estimates.

On June 22, 1973, Charles DiBona, now head of the American Petroleum Institute but then the president's energy adviser, estimated a price of \$5.50 to \$7 a barrel.

Then, at the end of 1973, came the Arab oil embargo, and the OPEC price rises started.

At first there was little corresponding increase in the estimated cost of syn crude.

1974 Estimates
Early in 1974, Deputy Energy Administrator John Sawhill gave the same \$5.50 to \$7 estimate that DiBona had given a half-year earlier. The National Academy of Engineering said oil from shale would cost \$6 to \$8 a barrel (using the richest shales) and crude produced from coal liquefaction perhaps \$8 to \$9 a barrel.

A Navy study predicted that the price of imported crude would rise to \$13.60 a barrel by 1977 (impressively hitting the ultimate figure almost on the nose), but that oil from shale might be produced for \$8.77 a barrel, and synthetic crude from coal for about twice that, at \$20.

The Federal Energy Administration's November, 1974, "Project Independence" report tury ago, the Turkish mentality has little in common with that of Europe.

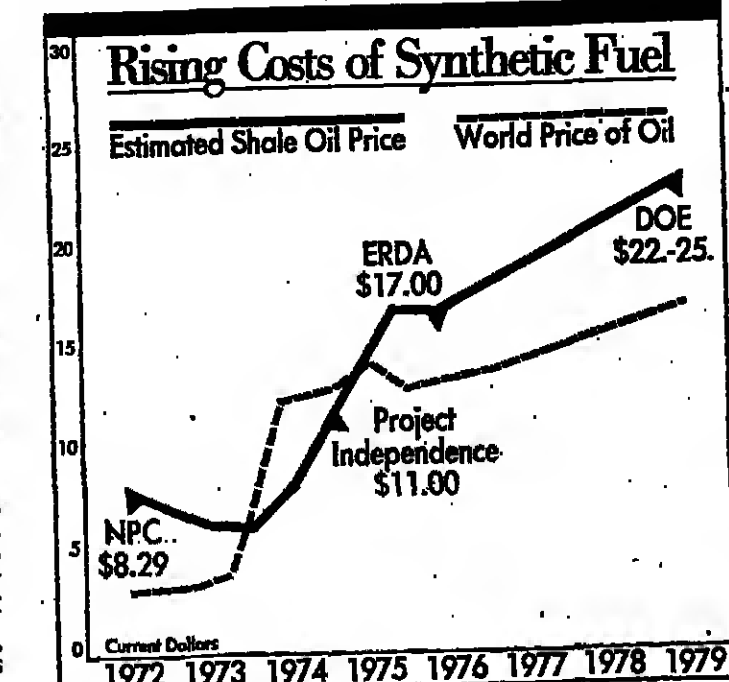
Mr. Ecevit is not inclined to relinquish power to his bitter political opponent, former Premier Suleyman Demirel, who heads the conservative Justice Party. At the moment Mr. Ecevit can count on 222 votes in the 450-member National Assembly — four short of an absolute majority. Who a confidence vote that could easily have ousted him was scheduled to take place last week, members of his Republican People's Party (RPP) stayed away, preventing a quorum. No quorum, no vote.

The economy is in tatters. The political system is a series of confrontations punctuated by terrorism. The armed forces, which number 485,000, are hopelessly obsolete. Anger and frustration permeate the ruling establishment, the intelligentsia and the military.

Yet Turkey now has something that it hopes to barter for a new lease on life, after years of neglect by the West in general and the United States in particular. Suddenly, after the collapse of Iran's "peacock throne," Turkey is being courted. It has emerged as the West's last hope in a chronically unstable part of the world. Above all, it is the home of 26 U.S. military installations — at least two of them essential in monitoring Soviet compliance with the SALT-2 treaty.

In addition, Turkish airspace will be needed for overflights by U.S. spy planes to inspect Soviet nuclear silos and space-launch sites. The matter of U-2 overflights has preoccupied U.S. and Turkish negotiators for several weeks. In general, Mr. Ecevit has accepted the line that as long as the Russians don't object, there should be no problem.

A few days ago a diplomatic bombshell burst on the cloudy Turkish-U.S. scene. It was detonated by Gen. Kenan Evren, Turkish chief of staff, who said bluntly that unless more U.S.



of shale and coal syn crude on the assumption that in 1985, the market price of oil might be either \$7 a barrel or \$11 (both in 1974 dollars).

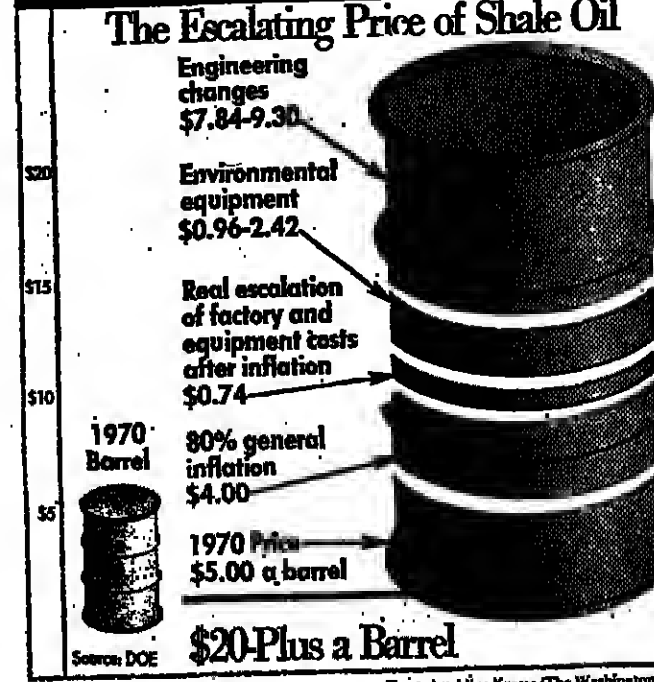
Competing Oil
It concluded that synthetics would be only "marginally economic" at \$7 a barrel, but "at 11 they are economic."

By 1975, however, the estimated costs for synthetics caught up with OPEC prices and began surpassing them. The OPEC import price was around \$13.

The Oil Shale Corp. (TOSCO) told a House hearing that if it could get funding it could produce oil competing with "today's price for Middle East sweet (low sulfur) crude landed in U.S. ports... for \$13.15 a barrel." A government task force estimated the cost of oil from shale (in 1975 dollars) at \$10 to \$13 and syn crude from coal at \$19 to \$26 a barrel. Standard of California put the figures at \$17 for shale oil and \$30 for syn crude from coal.

Today, the estimated costs are comfortably beyond the \$16 to \$18 price of world market OPEC oil. The Department of Energy is now talking \$22 to \$25 a barrel for oil from shale, and for synthetic crude from coal, in the upper \$20's.

What accounts for this amazing upward flight



prices and far outstripping the general rise in the cost of living?

One explanation is that the oil and coal industries clearly haven't pressed too hard on research and other spending to make the technological breakthrough that would assure low production costs for syn crude.

A Census Bureau study for the National Science Foundation shows total spending in 1978 by U.S. industries to research and develop syn crude production was \$23 million for shale and \$178 million for coal, including some government subsidies.

Understated Figures
Department of Energy sources say these figures may be understated because some of the research and development costs may be tucked away in other accounts.

But even if the figures were doubled, they are insignificant compared with the \$7.8 billion the Census Bureau calculates the oil industry spent in 1977 exploring for conventional sources of oil and gas in the United States and surrounding waters.

The U.S. government isn't doing all that much either. President Carter's request for all syn crude projects for fiscal 1980 is about \$285 million — \$70 million less than fiscal 1979. DOE spokesmen say several projects flopped and one

is to be funded from the oil windfall profits tax, administered with apparently no regard to an ad hoc nation's energy problems.

Another explanation of the rocketing cost estimates on syn crude — one widely shared by respected engineers and economists — is that many of the optimistic earlier projections really were based on inadequate engineering and economic studies, and those projections couldn't take into account the pressure of inflation, especially in construction costs.

Big Boosts
Harry Perry, a chemical engineer who was coal research director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and is now with Resources for the Future, said that inflation, added environmental cleanup requirements, higher capital costs, and exhaustive engineering studies that uncover unforeseen problems are what account for the big boosts.

"The closer you get to building the plant the more you take a real hard look on the ground and the more the costs go up," he said.

Also the costs of heavy construction, coal and borrowing money have risen rapidly.

Perry, Dr. Robert Stobaugh, director of Harvard Business School's energy project, and many others stressed that until plants are actually built, first a small one, then a good-sized one, all the problems and costs can't be known.

Still another factor is that oil companies fear

they will plunk down huge amounts of money — \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion — to convert shale or coal into oil. A Canadian oil company says a day commercial-sized plant to convert shale or coal into oil at \$20 to \$30 a barrel — then see the Saudis cut the gush out of the market by lowering the price for conventional crude oil.

Inertia Factor
There also is the inertia factor: The oil and coal companies are accustomed to producing conventional forms of fossil fuels. The industry is making money. Why go into expensive new technologies?

"The mentality of the oil companies is drill," said a Fluor executive. An Exxon executive said recently that the decision not to undertake certain projects "is purely economic"; right now oil companies can make more money drilling for new oil.

Meanwhile, however, several companies are moving cautiously into syn crude. Occidental, which has taken over one of the oil shale leases from the government in the West, is experimenting with an underground "in situ" shale method that would avoid some environmental problems and produce oil for sale at a price, after upgrading and shipping, of \$14 to \$24 a barrel. With a proposed tax credit on shale oil of \$20 a barrel, DOE this could translate to oil at \$24 a barrel — a price competitive in the world market.

Going Ahead
Union Oil is going ahead with a \$130 million, 9,000-barrel-a-day pilot plant. And Exxon's Shell, fairly bullish on Canadian tar sands, is negotiating for big plants (100,000 barrels a day or so) that will cost \$5 billion and \$4 billion respectively.

Former Rep. Charles Brown, then representing TOSCO, warned Congress a few years ago that big oil was unlikely to invest much in syn crude production until it had sucked most of the easy conventional crude out of all the nooks and crannies of the earth.

"Major oil companies are generating substantial internal capital and have AAA credit," said, "but drilling for conventional petroleum is their primary business, and it has priority claim on their capital. They say, quite frankly, synthetics must come later, after Alaska, the North Sea, and after offshore drilling in petroleum."

Companies like Union, Occidental and the Canadian tar sand ventures insist that they are serious and will go ahead.

As soon as the tax credit is passed, said Union's Tom Hairston, "you will see very fast whether we'll start pouring concrete."

number of their tanks, although these are hard to match for Soviet armor in any case. The navy is described by Western attaches as so obsolete that most of its ships are "a year past the scrapyard stage." The navy has 43,000 men, 14 submarines, 12 destroyers, 2 frigates plus patrol boats and support vessels. The Americans would like most of the antiquated ships scrapped and replaced by missile-equipped patrol craft. That, too, would run into enormous expenditure.

Air Force Gloom
The air force, with 319 combat planes, is so obsolete that it is in a state of unreliability. The air force is largely due to the embargo — has reduced operational capability to barely 50 percent. NATO report spoke of air force of 400 men as being "in a state of unreliability."

Since December, troops have been busy in a bid on large portions of the country. Martial law was imposed after sectarian riot. Although initially the army appeared to be reasonably successful, political gangsterism continued. In the first four months of this year, 400 people have been killed in political violence.

The Turks see the roots of turmoil as essentially economic. "You give us the money and we'll put our house in order." This appears to be the gist of the message emanating from the gloomy capital.

The residue of bitterness left by the arms embargo is enormous. In fact it is so big that so Americans doubt that the psychological damage can be repaired. Turkey sees itself as a victim of U.S. aid politics, misunderstood and maligned. It is trying to cling to its commitment to the West but now for a price. The longer the West dreads its heels, the Turks say, the higher the price likely to be.

Dejected Turks Want to Stay Western, but the Price Has to Be High

By Andrew Borowiec

ANKARA (IHT) — The term *gecekondu* means "built overnight" and applies mainly in the slum effort to get synthetic fuel production going in the United States. The bill, passed by a vote of 368 to 25 and now on its way for Senate consideration, aims for production of 500,000 barrels a day of synthetic fuel by 1984 and two million barrels a day by 1990.

Turkey, heir to the once-powerful Ottoman Empire, was not built overnight, but increasing numbers of its 45 million inhabitants are calling it a *gecekondu*. As another hot summer settles over the Anatolian landscape, as shots crackle in the dark alleys of the teeming urban centers and extremist gangs do battle with bombs and machine guns, the comparison with a crumbling building becomes ominous.

To the south, the Gulf controls the West's oil routes, and Turkey is supposed to protect whatever is left of NATO's southeastern flank. In the domino theory favored by diplomats, Turkey is also supposed to follow the path of Iran, although some opine that perhaps the Arab side of the Gulf will "go" first. In fact, neither side is equipped for the task that the West expects.

"If pushed to the wall, Turkey will not hesitate to jump out of the window," the country's left-of-center premier, Bulent Ecevit, said recently. Meanwhile, after persistent denials, he has finally devalued the lira by about 40 percent to obtain a loan of \$1.5 billion from the International Money Fund.

'Dying Man'

The sum is unlikely to bail Turkey out of its disastrous economic position. Half a century ago the "sick man of Europe" Turkey today might almost be called the dying man of Europe. Even the term "Europe" is a misnomer: 90 percent of the country is in Asia, and despite sweeping decrees by Kemal Ataturk half a cen-

money was forthcoming, "we cannot allow U-2 flights over Turkey." Was this the rebellion of an influential general of an army seething with unrest and anger at the ineptness of the politicians? Or was it just another of the many warnings that the military have been delivering since their last takeover in 1971?

The questions stand and politicians are wary. Despite some lame denials, Gen. Evren appears to have struck to his words. In the Turkish zone of Cyprus, officers of the 26,000-man expeditionary corps are saying bluntly that if Mr. Ecevit falls, the army will have no choice but to take over to preserve "Turkish democracy and Ataturk's heritage."

\$1-Billion Package
Restricted by the power of the Greek lobby in the United States, President Carter is having trouble pushing through Congress an additional \$50 million for the Turkish armed forces. If all goes well for the Turks, the best the United States can be expected to produce is a package of about \$1 billion over the next two years. Unfortunately, Turkey needs more.

Last fall Mr. Ecevit suggested a loan of \$8 billion from the Common Market. The sum was so big that it provoked incredulity in Europe and gasps of disbelief in Turkey itself. But Turkey has a foreign debt of \$14 billion, and its exports barely cover the \$2 billion annual oil bill. Turkish factories operate at 50 percent capacity because imports of raw materials have been cut drastically. The inflation rate is on the order of 60 percent. Unemployment is about 20 percent of the labor force.

For the West the big question is whether a large injection of funds could save the country that controls the strategic Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, has a 370-mile border with the Soviet Union, and shares tense borders with Iran and Iraq, where Kurdish nationalism is stirring.

In the last five years, the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations have all warned of the need to keep Turkey as a viable military power, but the U.S. Congress was more interested in punishing Turkey for invading nonaligned Cyprus in 1974, an act that Turkey regarded as in keeping with its role as a guarantor of Cypriot independence.

After an Athens-inspired bomb on the Mediterranean island, where ethnic Turks constitute 19 percent of the population of 650,000, the Turks now occupy close to 40 percent of Cypriot territory and are unlikely to move until a permanent settlement is reached taking into account the precarious position of the Turkish minority.

The repeal of the U.S. arms embargo last August, after much haggling, was conditional on progress in Cyprus. Mr. Carter has been reporting dutifully to Congress every two months, but so far there has not been much to report.

The Turks reciprocated by authorizing reopening of the U.S. military installations, said to be responsible for collecting 30 percent of electronic intelligence on the Soviet Union. The bases now operate on a 10-year, temporary agreement that expires in October. Negotiations for a permanent military-economic cooperation treaty have run into snags.

The Turks have presented a defense-economic package proposal, acting on the premise that "economy and defense are inseparable." They would like to see U.S. aid for the Turkish defense industry in order to modernize the armed forces. The U.S. side is reluctant to link the future of the bases with any other agreement, but Turkey wants a solid, neatly wrapped package that would give breathing space.

The U.S. team in the sensitive negotiations is sympathetic to Turkey's plight. "Either we take the problem seriously and pour vast amounts of money into Turkey, or we give up the idea that Turkey is capable of protecting NATO's

southeastern flank," a U.S. military observer said.

The United States is not worried that the Turks would switch sides. This, at least, does not appear likely. At the most, the Turks might seek closer ties with the Third World, in particular the Arab countries, and try rapprochement with the Soviet Union, which has been watching Turkish developments with obvious interest. None of this would be likely to help U.S. strategy in the area, as both the Turks and the Americans know. So the bargaining has been hard, with Turkey — for a change — holding most of the cards.

The Turks resent the fact that while the United States is willing to grant \$5 billion to Egypt and Israel for Mr. Carter's peace treaty, they have to haggle over smaller sums. This has not helped U.S. popularity here.

'Great Risk'
"The government took a great risk in authorizing the reopening of the American bases last fall," a high Foreign Ministry official said. "If there are no positive results from our negotiations, the government may be in trouble."

The plight of the Turkish armed forces has been of particular concern to U.S. military planners. In the words of a U.S. military expert, "it would take literally billions of dollars" to turn Turkey into a viable shield of NATO.

The army has 375,000 men in 1. armored, 2. mechanized infantry and 14 infantry divisions plus a number of independent brigades, including paratroopers and commandos. But all of its 2,800 tanks are of Korean War vintage, the communications systems are obsolete, and shortage of fuel has reduced the training of tactical units to the barest minimum.

The Americans would like to replace the cumbersome tank units with mobile battalions equipped with modern anti-tank missiles. The Turks are said to be reluctant to reduce the

number of their tanks, although these are hard to match for Soviet armor in any case. The navy is described by Western attaches as so obsolete that most of its ships are "a year past the scrapyard stage." The navy has 43,000 men, 14 submarines, 12 destroyers, 2 frigates plus patrol boats and support vessels. The Americans would like most of the antiquated ships scrapped and replaced by missile-equipped patrol craft. That, too, would run into enormous expenditure.

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(Continued on Page 10)



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Eurocurrency Interest Rates					
		Svenska		French Franc	
	Dollar	D-Mark	France	Switzerland	French Franc
1 M.	10% - 11	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 1/4	10% - 10 1/2
3 M.	10 3/4 - 10 9/16	6 - 6 1/8	1 3/4 - 1 5/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/8	10% - 10 1/8
5 M.	10% - 10 1/2	6 1/16 - 6 5/16	1 3/16 - 1 5/16	1 1/8 - 1 1/8	10% - 11
6 M.	10 1/2 - 10 3/8	6 1/8 - 6 11/16	1 1/2 - 1	1 3/8 - 1 1/8	11 1/8 - 1 1/8
1 Y.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	2 3/16 - 2 5/16	1 3/4 - 1 3/4	11 - 11 1/4

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 29, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	FF	L.S.	Glt.	B.F.com.	Schweiz.	Dr.
American	2.028	4.403	105.28	47.44	0.2439		6.837	122.16	3
Canada (C)	29.57	6.948	16.02	679.23	3.5363		14.923	17.81	53
Frankfurt	1.84	1.995		63.05	2.211	30.34	6.229	111.89	7
Hamburg (H)	2.17825		3.9963	9.279	1.80630	4.2935	6.44	3.6025	11
Milan	532.70	1,865.40	43.930	194.43		10.240	28.147	500.25	15
New York (N)		2.1975	1.826	4.27	81.75	2.20	28.48	1.6535	
Paris		9.283	231.51		5.145	210.58	14.465	237.75	31
Zurich	1.66025	3.60	90.125*	38.709*	0.197	0.8116	5.14645*		31
DCU	1.36447	0.629903	2.02222	3.9406	1.13626	2.77935	40.153	2.26911	7

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London Foreign Exchange market: Denmark 5.30375; Ecuador 49.10; Israeli £ 25.31; Pecuac 0.06; Schilling 13.535; Swaziland 4.229; Tlvaat5; Newg. kwana 5.0935; U.S. mark 3.3094; Belgian financial franc 30.925; Hong Kong S. \$ 7.75; Cdn\$ 0.1565; U.S. cent 0.0074.

(*) Commercial franc. (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (C) Amounts needed to buy one U.S. dollar.

1) New York, 100, 1/4 of 1,000.
2) ECUs / European Currency Unit, as quoted to Brussels.

Closing rates and official fixings for European centers; *EST rates for New York.

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The result, unfortunately, will be the complete destruction of the dollar."

—warns *World Market Perspective*, the newsletter which correctly forecast the 1973 oil crisis.

In March 1973, *World Market Perspective*, a monthly economic newsletter, forecast that Arab countries would soon begin using their oil as a weapon against America. Just a few months later they did.

In August 1976, the *Perspective* warned that the dollar would decline sharply in European money markets. It soon hit new lows. In June 1977, when gold was \$129 per ounce, the *Perspective* virtually begged its subscribers to buy. Today, gold is well over \$250.

And in October, 1978, the *Perspective* told its subscribers the dollar would soon rise against the Swiss franc and other European currencies—and it did, almost immediately.

Now, *World Market Perspective* warns that the current strength of the dollar is short term and that America is headed directly towards runaway inflation. Not this year, maybe not next year. But, warns the *Perspective*, "runaway inflation is coming—and it cannot be avoided. The result, unfortunately, will be the complete destruction of the dollar."

Candid Study of Runaway Inflation

Now, in an in-depth 80-page report, **UNDERSTANDING RUNAWAY INFLATION: An Investor's Guide to Inflation Hedges**, *World Market Perspective* explains why it believes runaway inflation is inevitable, why the dollar will be wiped out, and how it believes you should invest to protect yourself. The *Perspective* gives its candid views on:

- 5 powerful forces pushing us towards runaway inflation.
- 2 factors—widely overlooked in Washington and Wall Street—which explain why the *Perspective* believes the U.S. government will not act, and, indeed, cannot stop the inflationary spiral.
- Why the banking system is highly vulnerable to double-digit inflation. Why the *Perspective* believes we'll soon see a rash of bank failures.
- Timing analyses—when the *Perspective* looks for annual double-digit inflation to resume, and triple-digit inflation to begin.

During past runaway inflations, a few investors not only kept their heads above water—they even prospered. In this report, the *Perspective* tells you how. It explains who gains from inflation and shows how you can be one of them. It gives 12 simple-to-apply, yet critically important investment guidelines.

Then *World Market Perspective* shows you how to apply them in evaluating stocks, real estate, collectibles, and silver and gold investments. The *Perspective* gives you five specific recommendations for hard-money oriented portfolios.

- Which collectible is the best investment now: fine art, antiques, rare stamps, vintage photographic prints, or numismatic coins? The one essential rule to follow when investing in collectibles.
- Silver and gold: how you should balance your portfolio between them.
- One foreign currency the *Perspective* believes will be a safe financial haven for capital.

- One type of real estate the *Perspective* believes will be far superior to all others during severe inflation.
- 3 investment "traps" which the *Perspective* believes savvy investors are going to fall into during the coming turbulence.

Special Introductory Offer

The *World Market Perspective* is a monthly economic newsletter that focuses on in-depth analyses of major world economic and political events. It is designed especially for long-term investors seeking to shelter their assets from inflation. Subscribers who followed the *Perspective*'s long-term recommendations have witnessed a 138% rise in the price of Swiss francs, 49% higher prices in silver, and 43% higher prices in gold coins.

Now you can receive the *Perspective*'s comprehensive new 1978 edition of **UNDERSTANDING RUNAWAY INFLATION: An Investor's Guide to Inflation Hedges**, with current recommendations—as a bonus—with a 3-month (3-issue) Introductory Subscription. We can't guarantee that current recommendations will be profitable, but we do guarantee you complete satisfaction. If, within 30 days, you're not completely satisfied, you may cancel your subscription for a full and prompt refund. So for your 3-month Introductory Subscription and your bonus report on runaway inflation, simply mail us a \$12 check with the coupon below.

World Market Perspective P.O. Box 9491 W. Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7V 3P2	19 7 3
<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me your new UNDERSTANDING RUNAWAY INFLATION: An Investor's Guide to Inflation Hedges , as a bonus with my 3-month 30-day Introductory Subscription to <i>World Market Perspective</i> for only U.S. \$12.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Please enter my subscription to the <i>Perspective</i> for a full year; for only U.S. \$86. I will receive the report on runaway inflation and, as an extra bonus, you will extend my subscription for 4 extra issues—a \$32 value at no additional charge.	
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Please charge my <input type="checkbox"/> Master Charge <input type="checkbox"/> Visa	
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AP/10/10/10

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 29

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 30-JULY 1, 1979

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The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising

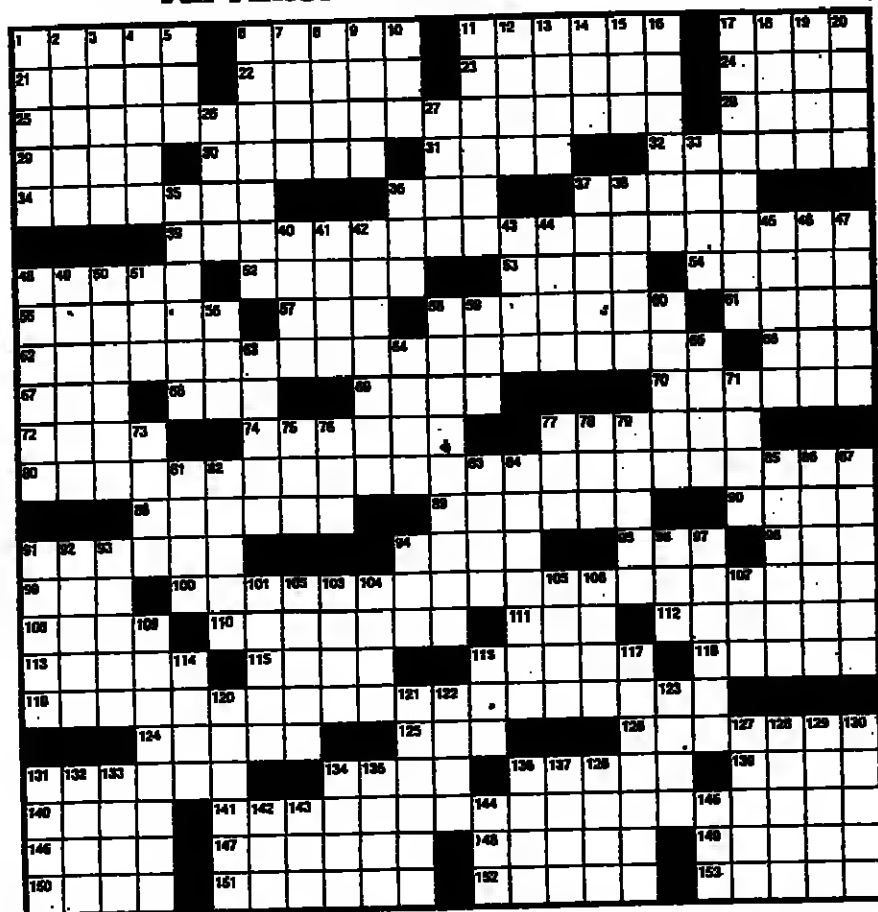
Herald Tribune

The international essential.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

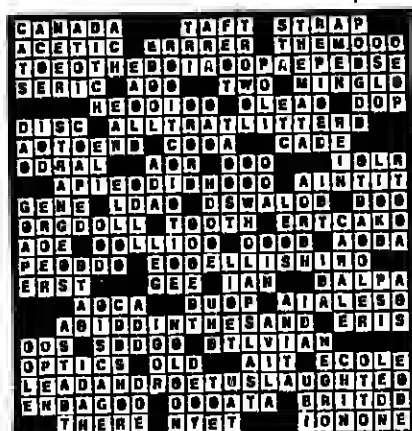
All-American Verses By Anne Fox



ACROSS
1 Speaks gruffly
2 Essays
3 Low bow
4 Literature
5 Nobel prize
6 Spanish stew
7 Sheltered place
8 Poem for
9 June 17, 1776
10 Birthplace
11 Apple thrower
12 Myth
13 Not seldom
14 Bakery aide
15 Bombard
16 Tennis great
17 René
18 Chinese-American architect
19 That is to say
20 Poem for
21 Aug. 6, 1777
22 Jelly fruit
23 — Incognita
24 Asian tree
25 Sun: Comb.
26 form
27 City on the
28 Cheung
29 Kind of cross
30 Balancing
31 Pull
32 Poem for Dec.
33 1776-Jan. 3,
34 1777
35 Real's
36 companion
37 — semper
38 tyrannical
39 Enslaved Killy
40 Celt
41 Story from the
42 past
43 U.S. satellite
44 Progenitor
45 Graduated

ACROSS
50 Poem for
51 July 16, 1779
52 Moved along
53 an apron
54 Cloudy
55 Word with
56 bank or ball
57 Magnificent
58 Over: Fr.
59 Western Org.
60 First-rate
61 Daughter of
62 Cadmus
63 Poem for
64 May 12, 1780
65 Forbidding
66 Some speakers
67 Yangtze feeder
68 Show off
69 19's
70 Memorable
71 impresario
72 Réunion et al.
73 Overcast
74 Surround
75 Poem for
76 Oct. 19, 1781
77 "The Bells of
78 St. —"
79 Promissory
80 note
81 Pinched with a
82 form
83 Past
84 Swift
85 Teacher of
86 Stradivari
87 130
88 U.S. island
89 Poem for
90 April 30, 1789
91 Bed part
92 Mexican state
93 The
94 River
95 Chan portrayer
96 First name in
97 clocks
98 Comet man
99 Asian range
100 In disorder

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN
1 Biblical tower
2 Opera star
3 Esteemed
4 Great horse of
5 the 60's
6 Relative of
7 Mme.
8 Goodly part of
9 a yard
10 French
11 "Let —"
12 Beatles song
13 With: Prefix
14 Money in coin
15 River to the
16 Rhine
17 Long oven
18 Hero of a Sheep
19 book
20 U.S. poet
21 African republic
22 U.S. poet
23 Francis
24 Israeli dance
25 — plaid
26 "Champagne
27 music" man
28 "How — the
29 little busy —"
30 German port
31 Rinehart
32 character
33 "Gee whizz!"
34 Unless before:
35 Lat. abbr.
36 Three
37 One of the tides
38 — point
39 (lace)
40 Bone: Comb.
41 Spirit of St.
42 Louis
43 Free of
44 Erwin of films
45 Against
46 Contract
47 — spread
48 "Ready —"
49 Zwingli's first
50 name
51 Actor Don
52 Actor from
53 Moscow
54 Thorne, for one
55 "Three men
56 —"
57 Texas town
58 Jackson's bill
59 Kind of deer
60 Leager: 1970
61 French fruit
62 Pro
63 Lower to
64 F.D.R.: 1936
65 Moon goddess
66 Strident
67 Doral
68 Southwest
69 wind
70 Annandale's
71 delight
72 Dove's
73 opposite
74 "He hath
75 spread —"
76 Topgallant
77 Land mass
78 — Blah
79 1970 film
80 Annex
81 Lippo Lippo
82 — de guerre
83 Trifle
84 Despicable one
85 Part of a fair
86 Toy
87 James Jones
88 book: 1975
89 Fish
90 Santa-
91 speaking people
92 Collars
93 "Just great!"
94 Tward, e.g.
95 — blue
96 Mountain pass
97 in India
98 Bad
99 Capital feature
100 Trojan G.I.
101 Land mass
102 — Blah
103 1970 film
104 Annex
105 Lippo Lippo
106 — de guerre

WEATHER

C	F	Overcast	MADRID	28 82	Fair
ALABAMA	17 63	Cloudy	MIAMI	29 84	Cloudy
ALASKA	24 75	Cloudy	MILAN	26 78	Fair
ARIZONA	28 82	Fair	MONTREAL	24 76	Fair
ARKANSAS	28 82	Fair	MOSCOW	24 76	Fair
CALIFORNIA	28 82	Fair	MUNICH	24 76	Fair
CANADA	28 82	Fair	NEW YORK	24 76	Fair
COLORADO	28 82	Fair	NICE	24 76	Fair
CONNECTICUT	28 82	Fair	OSLO	24 76	Fair
DELAWARE	28 82	Fair	PARIS	24 76	Fair
FLORIDA	28 82	Fair	PRAGUE	24 76	Fair
GEORGIA	28 82	Fair	ROME	24 76	Fair
HAWAII	28 82	Fair	ST. LOUIS	24 76	Fair
ILLINOIS	28 82	Fair	VIENNA	24 76	Fair
INDIANA	28 82	Fair	WARSAW	24 76	Fair
IOWA	28 82	Fair	WASHINGTON	24 76	Fair
KANSAS	28 82	Fair	ZURICH	24 76	Fair
KENTUCKY	28 82	Fair			
LOUISIANA	28 82	Fair			
MAINE	28 82	Fair			
MARYLAND	28 82	Fair			
MASSACHUSETTS	28 82	Fair			
MICHIGAN	28 82	Fair			
MINNESOTA	28 82	Fair			
MISSISSIPPI	28 82	Fair			
MISSOURI	28 82	Fair			
MONTANA	28 82	Fair			
NEBRASKA	28 82	Fair			
NEVADA	28 82	Fair			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28 82	Fair			
NEW JERSEY	28 82	Fair			
NEW MEXICO	28 82	Fair			
NEW YORK	28 82	Fair			
NORTH CAROLINA	28 82	Fair			
NORTH DAKOTA	28 82	Fair			
OHIO	28 82	Fair			
OKLAHOMA	28 82	Fair			
OREGON	28 82	Fair			
PENNSYLVANIA	28 82	Fair			
RHODE ISLAND	28 82	Fair			
SOUTH CAROLINA	28 82	Fair			
SOUTH DAKOTA	28 82	Fair			
TENNESSEE	28 82	Fair			
TEXAS	28 82	Fair			
UTAH	28 82	Fair			
Vermont	28 82	Fair			
VIRGINIA	28 82	Fair			
WASHINGTON	28 82	Fair			
WEST VIRGINIA	28 82	Fair			
WISCONSIN	28 82	Fair			
WYOMING	28 82	Fair			

BOOKS

ABBEY'S ROAD

By Edward Abbey, E.P. Dutton. 198 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

L year-old daughter have just walked 10 miles — there and back — through the Canyonlands National Park in southeast Utah to inspect, from a 500-foot overlook, the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers. The bad guys want to build a highway to the overlook. Abbey asks his daughter whether the bad guys should be allowed to get away with it. She says no; people should walk. He says: "Suppose they're too old to walk? Too young? Too fat, thin, athletic, decrepit, scared, ignorant, lazy, rich, poor, dumb? How about crippled war veterans who fought for their country? Are you going to deny them the right to see the Confluence Overlook from that comfort and convenience of their Ford LTDs?"

She replies: "Everybody can't have everything." "Is that so?" he says. "You think you should have anything you want. If you can get it. Who do you think you are? Do you think you're better than most people?" She thinks this over. "Well," she says, "a little better."

And there we are, Abbey — a five-time novelist, part-time forest ranger, most-of-the-time nature writer (eight books) and full-time libertarian, anarchist, atheist and "dedicated scowfist" — is clearly one of the good guys. He wants to go up a mountain or into the desert alone, or in the company of a good woman with a bottle of bourbon and Gustav Mahler on the tape deck, and he does not want to be followed by cement trucks, mobile homes, cabin cruisers, helicopters and so on. "What good is a Bill of Rights," he asks, "if it does not include the right to play, to wander, to explore, to discovery and physical freedom?"

The trouble is that the good guys do seem to think that they're a little bit better than most people, just like the bad guys. Most people have only two or three weeks off each year from the factory or the organization, and need wheels to get anywhere before their license expires. Most people can't pay the alimony and the child support by writing agreeable books. Most people must lead less thrilling lives.

Abbey has heard all this before. He cheerfully admits a certain amount of elitism. He is aware that while "the world is wide and beautiful," nevertheless, "almost everywhere, the children are dying." He disdains the Winnebago motor home until he talks to the 65-year-old widow who owns one and is "always on vacation." And then she tells him: "It's a nice way to live, but don't tell the world about it. We can't have everybody doing this, you know."

Yes, we know, I contemplate Abbey. Twice in this collection of to be found naked except for sandals and a hat. In the Australian outback, he steals a shovel because he needs one. On the summit of Ayers Rock, he leaves an empty pennant jar. From a little boat in the middle of Lake Powell, mourning the Glen Canyon that once was, he tosses his torn beer can into the water, "where it sinks and disappears." If everybody did these things, what is left of the wilderness would be much less pleasant for the nature writers.

It is, in fact, as if even the best of the nature writers — the Edward Abbeys, the Edward Hoaglands, the John McPhees, the Wendell Berry, the Peter Matthiessens, the Ann Zwingers — are telling us that the wilderness is too good for us. There is a complacency in their rage against the underscoring and the unobservant. We are being told to stay home and read their books.

After such grumping, what is there left to say? Almost everything. Abbey is my kind of crank. I haven't missed a book of his since the splendid "Desert Solitaire." He sees more and feels finer than most people. He is also much funnier. "My career as a fire lookout began by chance. Having injured my knee during the Vietnam War (skiing in Colorado) . . . I was mist of rain to the north, less than a mile away. I see pink lightning vibrate, illuminated nerve, between cloud and mountain."

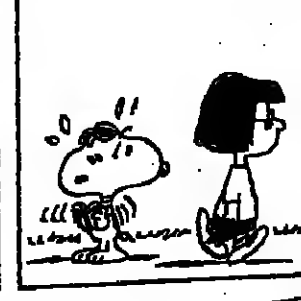
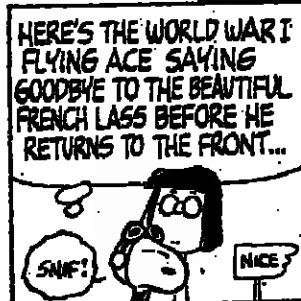
"Abbey's Road" takes him to Australia, Scotland, Mexico and Death Valley, not to mention Texas and an Arizona town called Glob. Included in the nature he writes about are people, especially women. He is an impossible romantic when it comes to women and landscapes. And he has a long list of interesting prejudices against police officers, engineers, Texans, Henry James, New York, Norman Mailer, CB radio, mystagogues of the Carlos Castaneda variety, vegetarians.

"When the lion lies down with the lamb, it must be for the purpose of sharing a dinner, a dinner in which one eats and the other is eaten. Otherwise the lion would starve to death. The lamb itself eats grass, those green, tender, delicate beings with who knows what fine emotions and refined aspirations of their own. The moralistic vegetarian is a hypocrite; no self-respecting herbivore would share such a doctrine for a moment."

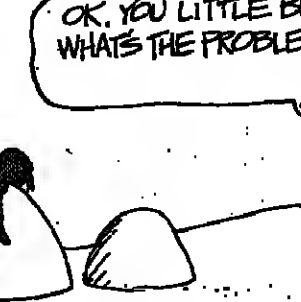
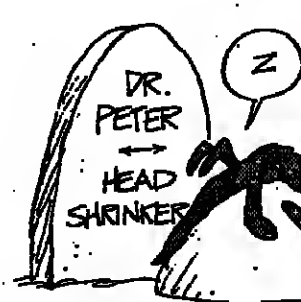
I have been along a few of Abbey's roads. He sees much more than I did. Indeed, reading him is often better than being there. So maybe he is right. I should stay home reading, and out of his way.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



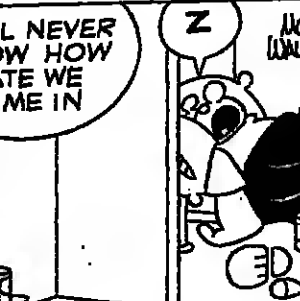
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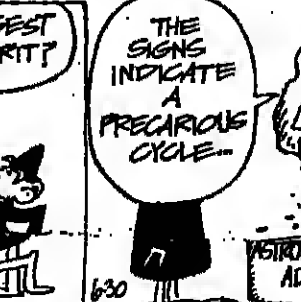
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



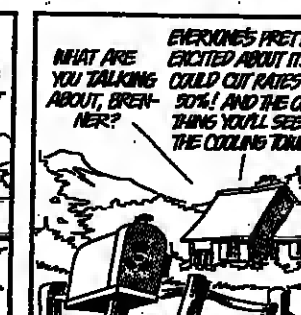
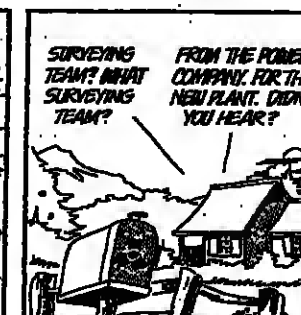
WIZARD



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

O S S U E

M Y L O D

B A R J E B

G E E N E R

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARRAY STOKO MIDWAY CATCHY

Answer: Like a man — out to stop rads from the air — A SCARECROW

(Answers Monday)

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

WHAT BRIDES HAVE TO BE ON THEIR BIG DAY, NATURALLY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARRAY STOKO MIDWAY CATCHY

Answer: Like a man — out to stop rads from the air — A SCARECROW

(Answers Monday)

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

I see the doctor has cut your dosage, Mr. Wilson. The Mitchells on vacation?

Ending Loss Streak

Indians Top Orioles

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP) — The Cleveland Indians beat the Baltimore Orioles 5-3 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Indians and a winning streak for the Orioles.

The Indians' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Orioles' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

The Indians' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

Rangers 14, Angels 4 — The Texas Rangers beat the California Angels 14-4 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Rangers and a winning streak for the Angels.

The Rangers' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Angels' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

Reds 2, Dodgers 1 — The Cincinnati Reds beat the Los Angeles Dodgers 2-1 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Reds and a winning streak for the Dodgers.

The Reds' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Dodgers' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

Padres 6, Braves 5 — The San Diego Padres beat the Atlanta Braves 6-5 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Padres and a winning streak for the Braves.

The Padres' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Braves' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

Twins 5, Brewers 4 — The Minnesota Twins beat the Milwaukee Brewers 5-4 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Twins and a winning streak for the Brewers.

The Twins' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Brewers' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

Mariners 1, Sox 2 — The Seattle Mariners beat the Boston Red Sox 1-2 in a game that ended a losing streak for the Mariners and a winning streak for the Red Sox.

The Mariners' offense was led by a three-run homer by Fred Lewis in the first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead. The Red Sox' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a strong game, allowing only one run in the first inning and then retiring 13 batters in a row.

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Met catcher John Stearns is in a plate collision with the Pirates' Tim Lincecum in the sixth inning Thursday. In his next at-bat, Stearns hit the game-deciding home run in New York's 3-2 victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

Baltimore 30-24
Boston 27-27
Detroit 24-29
Kansas City 24-29
Los Angeles 24-29
Milwaukee 24-29
Minnesota 24-29
New York 24-29
Seattle 24-29
Texas 24-29

West

California 24-29
Chicago 24-29
Cleveland 24-29
Houston 24-29
Oakland 24-29
Pittsburgh 24-29
San Diego 24-29
St. Louis 24-29
Toronto 24-29
Washington 24-29

National League

East

Boston 24-29
Cleveland 24-29
Detroit 24-29
Houston 24-29
Los Angeles 24-29
Milwaukee 24-29
Minnesota 24-29
New York 24-29
Seattle 24-29
Texas 24-29

West

California 24-29
Chicago 24-29
Cleveland 24-29
Houston 24-29
Oakland 24-29
Pittsburgh 24-29
San Diego 24-29
St. Louis 24-29
Toronto 24-29
Washington 24-29

Borg Ignores Injury, Wins Handily

From Agency Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29 (AP) — Bjorn Borg shrugged off a leg injury today to hammer Hank Pfister 6-4, 6-1, 6-3 to gain the final 16 in the men's singles Wimbledon tennis championships.

The top seed turned on such an awesome display that Pfister was silenced almost as quickly as Borg's media critics, who predicted the Swede would be pulled out of the tournament.

Yesterday, Borg and his coach, Lennart Bergelin, said he had only a 25 percent chance of playing today. But from the start of the match the Swede looked his normal

self. "It only hurt a bit when I had to reach way out," he said later. He didn't have to.

Pfister tried to play his usual serve-and-volley game, but Borg pounded the ball past him on both wings. By the third set Pfister had dropped back and was playing Borg from his baseline, but it made little difference.

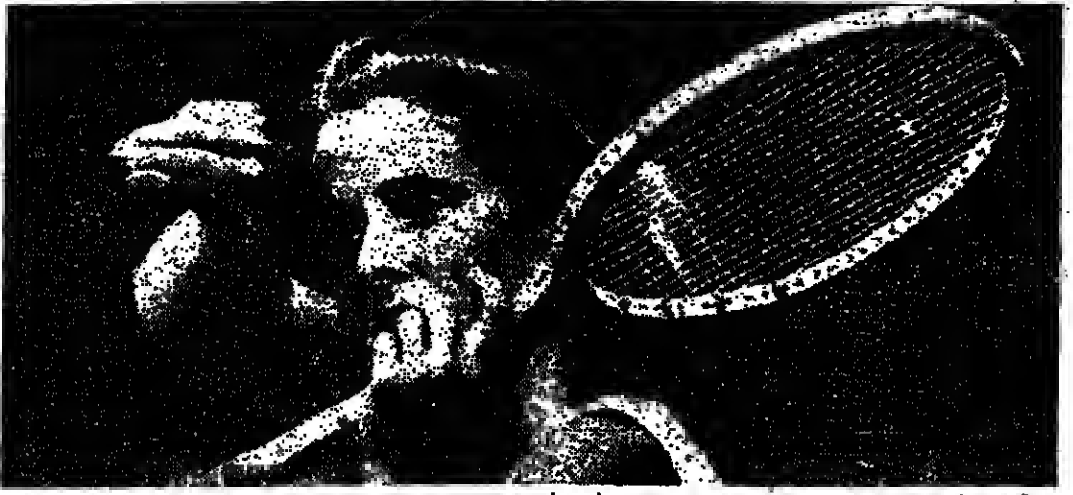
Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, rivals for the Wimbledon women's crown, won in

straight sets today to reach the last 16. Navratilova, the defending champion, defeated Rosie Casals, 6-3, 6-3. Lloyd put out Kathy May Teacher, 6-4, 6-3, but she had to endure a difficult spell on Center Court.

In the first set, Teacher came back from 1-5 to 4-5, hitting strong ground strokes and often clipping her opponent's baseline. But Lloyd held service in a long game to win, 6-4. Lloyd broke to lead 2-1 in the

second set, dropped her service in the next game, but then broke again for 3-2.

Billie Jean King, still seeded seventh at the age of 35, reached the fourth round as well with an easy 6-3, 6-2 win of Diane Desfor, while fourth seed Tracy Austin stopped Californian Betty Ann Stuart 6-2, 6-3. Austin showed no sign of last week's groin injury, as she flashed shots to the corners and hit the lines with machine-like precision.



Tracy Austin in a pensive moment during a match earlier this week.

Tracy Austin, 16: A Pro at Being a Pro

By Ted Green

WIMBLEDON, England, June 19 — It's true that Tracy Austin, 16-year-old tennis professional, is playing for pay now. It's true her business affairs are being managed by a big, slick Washington firm. It's true you can hear her plugging yogurt in radio commercials. And it's true she is a corporation: Tracy Austin Enterprises, Inc.

But before bemoaning loss of innocence, before assuming that she's running around entering every tournament, endorsing every product in sight and before saying you knew it had to happen, consider:

• Wary of becoming a tennis automaton, after eight months as a pro she is still entering tournaments selectively and spending nearly as much time with family and friends at home in Rolling Hills, Calif., as she does on the road.

• The fire-engine red Porsche 924 she won in Stuttgart as her first official prize is still in the garage. Reason: she still doesn't have a driver's license.

• Her tennis winnings and outside income go directly into trusts. Her parents, comfortably off but still working people with bills to pay, say they'll never touch a penny of her money. Austin draws nominal pocket money, but rarely spends it all. She says it's more than a teen-age girl needs anyway.

• She has endorsement contracts with a dairy company and Japanese textile company, but they pale compared to how much hawking she could be doing. She has not yet lent her name to racquets or shoes — much less to socks, anklets, headbands and wristbands — as other stars do.

• Tracy doesn't want to use up what little free time she does have filming in TV studios or making appearances, says her father, George. "She jealously guards that free time."

Unlike the handful of girls who have quit high school to play tennis full time, Austin still falls outright truant. She took A's in English and science and the other two courses she took. She says she intends to graduate and, after she pours herself into tennis in her late teens and early 20s, college would be an attractive option.

All this is not to imply that Tracy Ann Austin is the same shy, seemingly prepubescent girl who wore braces, pigtails and pinafore dresses, giggled a lot and turned the tennis world upside down when she played in her first pro tournament, just after her 14th birthday, at the start of 1977. That sum-

mer she came she played in her first Wimbledon, where she faced Chris Evert for the first time, was mobbed everywhere she went and saw her picture splashed all over the newspapers.

She isn't the same girl. She's more outgoing now — more self-assured, more confident off-court. Sprouting to 5-5 and 110 pounds isn't the only growing she's done. She's dating. And, as a pro, she is a veteran of approximately 100 matches.

But Face it: Anyone steadily exposed to the tennis tour, a competitive, sometimes cutthroat business and no picnic sociologically, either is bound to lose the childlike freshness Austin exuded two years ago. Some players claim she can be difficult and demanding — "a real little pain in the you know what," says one.

More importantly, she is trying to remain as normal and well-adjusted as a girl as her new career and surrounding permit — trying to win matches without losing a life, trying to live on an allowance or first-year earnings of somewhere between \$500,000 and a million dollars.

All things considered, she seems to be succeeding. "Tracy is a very happy girl," says her father. "Alive, alert, sharp, caring. The business of her schedule — how can I put it delicately? — can show occasionally. But she's very normal. She enjoys her friends and social activities. She's spontaneous. She seems to have a normal interest in boys."

Too Soon for Some

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Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385</
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